The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution.

Passage of the Joint Resolution in the Senate.

SLAVERY TO BE TOTALLY ABOLISHED.

An Interesting Discussion in the House.

Views of One of Mr. Vallandigham's Friends on the War.

The Election Key-note of the Democratic Party.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE DEPARTURE OF SPIRITS FOR EXPORTATION.

The Treasury Department is about to issue a circular giving instructions in relation to the shipment of distilled spirits for exportation. They provide that whenever a distiller or owner desires to transport spirits, subject to an excise duty from a distillery or bonded warehouse, to a port of entry for exportation, without payment of duties thereof, he shall make an application in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which said distillery or bonded warehouse may be situated, for a permit to do so, the spirits having first been duly inspected by a United States Internal Revenue Inspector, who shall ascertain the quantity thereof, and make an entry of the same, together with the inspection and marks and numbers of packages. Application will be accompanied by an oath or affirmation of the distiller or owner, setting forth that he desires a permit to transport said spirits for exportation and for no other purpose whatever. Upon receipt of this application, duly verified by the oath or affirmation of the distillers or owners of spirits, the Collector will exact from them a transportation bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in at least double the amount of duties upon said spirits.

GEN. SEDGWICK'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Sedgwick testified to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He justified the conduct of Gen. Meade at the battle of Gettysburgh, and was very severe on Gen. Hooker in regard to the battle of Chancellorsville. In reply to the question why Gen. Hooker recrossed the river, he said he could give no reasons to justify such a step. He only did so after positive orders from Gen. Hooker, which he exhibited to the committee. He also laid before the committee many other important orders in connection with that movement, which have never been made public.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The proposed Congressional action designed to stop swindling operations of substitute brokers has been deferred, under the opinion that the local State laws were potent enough to effect that object.

THE REBEL DIPLOMATISTS IN EUROPE.

Advices received by the last steamer from Europe represent that the functions of the rebel diplomatists have materially changed within the past two months. Mason is in dignified retirement—a perfect anchorite—having shut himself out of sight of even his own countrymen.

SLIDELL is speculating, and has already obtained a notoriety among the gamblers of the Bourse. He has made money; but he never touches Confederate securities, and, like SLIDELL, so are all his co-adventurers. It is noticeable that the rebel diplomats are far more successful as speculators than they were as plenipotentiaries.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

The President sent in to-day the nomination of WILLIAM KELLOGG, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, as Minister to Guatemala.

THE RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Naval engine contractors have a hope of relief extended to them, through the agreement of the Naval Committee to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to act in the premises as may to him seem just and reasonable. The reason for this action is that a large portion of the burdens of which contractors complain were forced upon them by the alteration of plans for machinery after the contracts were made.

THE AD VALOREM TAX ON BUSINESS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-morrow will take up the proposition of Mr. OLIN to impose an ad valorem tax on all sales of merchandise, real estate, stocks, bonds, and incorporated companies.

THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE CAPTURED INDIANS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The number of captive Indians in New-Mexico that have to be fed by the Commissary, until the Department of the Interior can purchase or send them food, is so great that it is found necessary to diminish the ration of bread and meat issued to troops at the military posts in that department. The value of the deficiency will be paid to the soldiers in cash. The captive Indians will be allowed, if practicable, one pound of flour or corn meal, or of wheat or corn, to every individual, and one pound of fresh meat per day. When "small rations" are issued, they will be in lieu of bread or meat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE CASE OF MAJ. MCLEAN.

Inquiry was made some time ago in relation to the case of Maj. N. H. MCLEAN, of Ohio, to which the Secretary of War has replied that that officer was ordered to Vancouver because it was deemed expedient to the service that he should go there, and that it has never been the practice of the Department to furnish copies of charges affecting the capacity or fidelity of its officers previous to taking action upon their cases. The Secretary says it is not deemed compatible with the public interests to make further answer.

NINE-MONTHS' MEN AND MILITIA.

It appears from an official report of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, that the number of nine-months' men under the call of July, 1862, was 87,924 volunteers and 65,208 militia. The bounty paid volunteers was $25 each. The volunteers were all from Pennsylvania, having been raised by Gov. CURTIN. Bounty has been paid to 3,694 Vermont nine-months' men, without the authority of the Department, owing to a mistake of the mustering officers and paymasters.

WEB DOUBTS ON WOOL.

The Committee on Manufactures have made a report relative to duties on wool. They say that the expectation that low grades of wool would not compete with domestic products has not been realized. Seven-eighths of all importations last year were invoiced below the minimum of 10 cents per pound, the whole averaging less than 17 cents. This has defrauded the Treasury and done great injustice to wool-growers. The spirit duties of last year did not produce more than half a million dollars. The committee recommend that the duty of 3 per cent. on wools under 10 cents be changed to a specific duty of 3 cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.; on wools under 18 cents and not over 24 cents, a specific duty of 5 cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.; on wools costing over 24 cents, 9 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, at the port where the duty is paid. The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year was 71,662,123 pounds, costing $12,200,650.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, eastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It prescribes that the coasting vessels shall be enrolled and licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. No certificate of registry is required, but each shall be subject to all the regulations and penalties applying to registered vessels. A compensation of $1,000 per year, with fees under the Treasury regulations, and 3 per cent. on collections, is proposed for Collectors of Customs at Pembina, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Miami, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, Presque Isle, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Champlain and Vermont, provided that the salaries shall not exceed $25,000; the Collectors' bonds to be approved by the Commissioner of Customs.

RELATING TO EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for a national currency, secured by the pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill is that proposed by Mr. HOOPER in the House without material change. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

RELIEF FOR INDIANS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It appropriates $10,000 to make provision for the welfare of such Indians as aided in saving from the massacre many whites in 1862.

JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill gives the same jurisdiction to such courts over actions concerning coasting vessels on lakes and rivers as they now have over vessels on the high seas, and repeals the Act of February, 1845.

THE LAND GRANTS TO THE FERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for reversion to the United States of the lands granted to the Père Marquette Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ARREST OF CAPTS. FERGUSON AND STODDARD.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the arrest of Capt. C. B. FERGUSON, Quartermaster United States Army, and Capt. WILLIAM STODDARD, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Va.

PROFESSORS IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the Professors of Ethics, of Spanish and of Drawing, in the Naval Academy, on the same footing with the other Professors.

THE TITLE TO PROPERTY AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced the bill to acquire a title to certain property at Rock Island, Illinois, for the purpose of building an arsenal thereupon for the United States.

The bill occasioned some debate, during which the morning hour expired.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

By unanimous consent Mr. HALE called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Union,) said that the first thought that would strike an angel from the skies, or a stranger from another place, if either could be permitted to visit this earth, with surprise, after viewing the extent and resources of our people, would be the fact that there are four millions of human beings held in the most abject bondage, driven by the lash like beasts, and deprived of all rights, even that of knowledge and the sacred right of family. The stranger's astonishment would be doubly increased when he was pointed to the Constitution as the guardian of this many-headed wickedness. He would interpret the Constitution in the true sense, and say that Slavery could not exist by its positive text. He (SUMNER) contended that the words "slave" and "Slavery" did not appear in the Constitution, and if the pretension of property in man lurks anywhere in the Constitution, it was under a feigned name. He considered the preamble the key to open the whole instrument to freedom. He would call attention to those chain-breaking words, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Scorning all false interpretations and glosses, which may have been fastened upon the Constitution as a support of Slavery, he would declare there was nothing in the text on which the hideous wrong could be founded. In dealing with the question in the past, it has not been the Constitution so much as human nature which has been at fault. As the people change, and the Constitution would change also, for the Constitution were the shadow, while the people were the substance. Under the influences of the present struggle the people have changed, and in nothing so much as Slavery. Old opinions and prejudices have dissolved and the traditional footheld which Slavery once possessed has been weakening gradually, until now it scarcely exists. Naturally this change must show itself in the interpretation of the Constitution, and it is already visible in the concession of powers which were formerly denied, and the time has come when the Constitution, so long interpreted for Slavery, may be interpreted for Freedom. He contended, among the concessions for power over Slavery as a military necessity, Many join with PATRICK HENRY, who, in the Virginia Convention, declared the power of manumission was given to Congress in the Constitution, and argued against it on that ground. Slavery, receiving no support in the Constitution, he contended, was clearly under the control of Congress, under the giving Congress power to "provide for the common defence and general welfare." To all who would deny the power of Congress over Slavery, he referred to the words of PATRICK HENRY, when he said that on that subject the Constitution "speaks to the point." He contended that under the war power we can and deny the complete efficiency to enfranchising the colored man, his wife and his family. In the words of SHAKESPEARE, when he makes Harry, on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, say to his men to encourage them: "For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother; be he ne'r so vile, this day shall gentle his condition." He contended also that the clause guaranteeing a Republican form of Government to each State made it our plain duty to abolish Slavery, considering the essential elements that constitute it, as understood by our fathers. The clause that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, throws protection over every person without regard to color, sex or condition. He held thus this was not only a guarantee against, but a prohibition of Slavery. On the very face of the Constitution Slavery was an outlaw, and, in its express provisions, he had shown from sources of power, which, if executed, rendered it impossible. Nothing but hesitancy and delay in enforcing Slavery was unconstitutional. Slavery was not only a nuisance, but a public enemy and traitor to the rebellious States, leading armies by them, and wielding cot bine lights to encourage and direct their operations, and it must be abolished. In reference to the question of compensation, founded on the shameful assumption that there was property in man, there was a time when he was willing to pay money for emancipation. But it was as a ransom, and not compensation. Money was no longer needed for the purpose. The time had come for the old words to sound, "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." Millions of dollars and strong arms to strike for the security against slave-masters is not cost for principle for them. Every dollar for compensation paid should go to the slave. He contended that the pretension to compensation for the resumption of a power was disgusting to picture or detail; was odious. Slavery must be overthrown a fact, by the courts declaring and applying the true principles of the Constitution; second, by Congress in the exercise of the powers which belong to it, and that by the people by amending the Constitution to that end. As the courts had failed to do their duty, Congress, by a single brief statute, will sweep Slavery out of existence. If Congress may not do this, let the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed and all others conflicting with the right of colored persons. But beyond all, the people must put the capstone on the glorious structure by an amendment to the Constitution. While he was desirous of seeing the great Pride of Freedom, which we were about to ordain embodied in a text which should be like the precious casket to the more precious treasure, he was consoled by the thought that the most homely text containing such a rule would be more beautiful far than any passage of poetry or eloquence of words, and would be read with gratitude when the rising dome of this Capitol, with the statue of liberty which surmounted it, had crumbled into dust.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. POWELL and DAVIS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) proposed lengthy amendments and a substitute securing the liberty of the press and free speech, and reinstating the principles of the Missouri Compromise, which were rejected.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, heretofore offered as a substitute, as he did not desire the committee's amendment in its passage.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Union,) said that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slave, or from hatred to freedom. He had been the teacher of philanthropy to some of those who were now so blatant for freedom. He denied that the question of emancipation was germane to the present war, and had, therefore, declined to take part in it, believing that it tended to aggravate, rather than heal our wounds. Any effort to antagonize the blacks and whites must result in disaster to the former. As a true friend of the black race, he should vote against the measure.

The amendments, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the original bill of Mr. BINGHAM, were then adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilson, Yates—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury—6.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE CASE OF MR. LOAN, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that BENJAMIN F. LOAN is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a member from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, and another resolution that JOHN P. BROCK, the contestant, is also not entitled to the seat.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, (Union,) from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority, with a resolution that Mr. LOAN is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. GANSON desired to fix a day for the consideration of the subject, but the Speaker said it could be called up at any time.

AD VALOREM TAXES ON BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. O'NEIL, of New-York, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of bonds, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to create a penitentiary, jails and house of correction in the District of Columbia.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) yesterday charged him with voting for a swindle. To answer the elegant frenzy of the gentleman, a person's brains ought to lie in his mettle to do it.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked from what the gentleman read?

Mr. PATTERSON replied—The House report in the *Chronicle*.

Mr. WASHBURNE said what he uttered would be found in the columns of the *Congressional Globe*.

[NOTE.—The *Globe* report represents Mr. WASHBURNE as saying "the people of Charlestown saw the purchase of grounds to extend the Charlestown Navy-yard to be a swindle, and sent a committee here to expose it," and remarking "the gentleman from New-Hampshire would not go with me in my vain attempt to get the committee to strike it out, but he voted, if I rightly remember, to keep it in the bill. It was a little thing, only $135,000—a mere bagatelle—and I grew eloquent over it," as the gentleman would see by reference to the vote against the appropriation. I opposed the appropriation on the ground that the sum named was enormous and extravagant, and in fact, that it was proposed to be a swindle, as it had turned out to be since."]

Mr. PATTERSON said that other members understood the gentleman's (WASHBURNE'S) remarks as he did, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs had promptly denied that it was a swindle. If he (PATTERSON) voted for a swindle of $135,000, he had very good company on both sides of the House. It was hardly courteous in any member to accuse another of voting for a swindle. Was it necessary for the gentleman (WASHBURNE), to misrepresent the fact?

Mr. WASHBURNE said that he did not cast reflections on any member of this House. He had referred to the gentleman from New-Hampshire (PATTERSON) as voting for an appropriation which he thought outrageous, and was astonished that the gentleman should think it was a reflection upon him when it was not.

Mr. PATTERSON said as the gentleman (WASHBURNE) disclaimed charging him with a design of voting for a corruption fund he exonerated him fully.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the gentleman had never heard him use the words "corruption fund."

Mr. PATTERSON said the gentleman used the word "fraud."

Mr. WASHBURNE further explained that he had said that the gentleman had voted for a matter which had since been charged to be a swindle.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the subject of this purchase had been pending several years, and the property was sold for the same amount that was given for it. The Committee of Ways and Means had a conference with Admiral SMITH, a well-known honest man, and he recommended the appropriation in view of public interests.

The House recommitted the pending bill, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting one merely providing for building a house of correction in the District of Columbia.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOSSES DURING MORGAN'S RAID.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to allow the Postmaster at Harrison, Ohio, $2,000, that being the amount of money and postage-stamps taken from the office by MORGAN'S rebel force, during his raid in July last.

GRANTS OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanic college purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from lands donated to them for the education of orphans, soldiers and sailors.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, protested against diverting the act from its original purpose.

Several other gentlemen took a similar position.

Mr. HOLMAN defended his amendment, which was subsequently rejected.

The bill passed with an amendment including the State of West Virginia in its provisions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's Annual Message.

Mr. LOVE of Ohio, (Dem.,) made an hour's speech, in the course of which he said aid and comfort were not given to the enemy by those who were opposed to the Republican party, but by that party and the Administration, who by their Confiscation Acts, and Proclamations of Emancipation and Amnesty, and other extraordinary and unconstitutional measures, were strengthening the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that section. He quoted from Messrs. LINCOLN, SUMNER, STEVENS, HENRY CLAY, ADAMS, FREMONT, and others, to show that coercion could not be successful under our republican system, and that the last three years had proved the truth of the proposition. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (BIDDLE,) that the Confederates are an independent power de facto, that they maintained their declaration three years by the force of arms; and while they have cut asunder all the ligaments which bound them, they have separated from all the obligations which held them under the Constitution. He accepted this as true, and if a charge of disloyalty should be made against him for this opinion, he would take shelter under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the Republican party. He would make any reasonable sacrifice to bring back the seceded States, but not the forms for the Union could only exist in the hearts and with the consent of the people. If the Democratic party were now in power, they could not restore the union of the States. There were only two questions: First, the recognition of the Confederacy; and, second, the continuation of the war for the subjugation of the South. Of the two he preferred the former. He believed the Democratic party were for peace, and would be placed in a false position if they nominated a war candidate.

Mr. LOVE'S hour having expired he asked a few minutes longer to conclude his speech.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said—I hope the gentleman will be allowed to finish his speech, as it is the key-note of the Democratic party for the coming election.

Cries of "Order, order," from the Opposition side of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE—It means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign Powers, and peace on the terms of disunion.

Mr. LOVE gained permission to finish his speech.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said he remembered when two armies came face to face in the West, that under a white flag he went up to the man in the uniform of the Confederacy, and reached out his hand and told him he respected him as a brave and honest man. Though he wore the emblems of disloyalty and treason, under his vestments he beheld a brave and honest soul. He (GARFIELD) would reinstance that scene, with a change only of person. Were there a flag of truce, he would extend his right hand, and ask the member who had just addressed the committee to meet him, and let him shake hands with him, because he honored his bravery and honesty, and because he believed what had fallen from his lips were the honest sentiments of his heart; and in his uttering them, he had made a new departure in the history of the war. He had done a new thing under the sun—a new thing than most men can perform. He would now ask that the white flag be taken away, while he reinstanced to the Union lines and spoke of what his colleague had done, what the member said might be pictured by "Paradise Lost." When Satan, who had rebelled against the glory of God, was hurled down from Heaven, he suddenly lifted up his head, exclaiming: "Which way I flee is hell." And like Satan, his colleague might have added: "Myself am hell." During the Revolutionary War, Lord FAIRFAX, after deliberation, decided to go over to the Mother Country, and went over grandly and solemnly. But there was another man who had joined his fortunes to the struggle for liberty, and resigned his life. It was the war which made a hero, as in the darkness which preceded the morning that man watched treason, to surrender to the enemy all that had been gained. And that man was BENEDICT ARNOLD. When the present war commenced some men hesitated as to what they should do, while others went over to the enemy. ROBERT E. LEE, who sat at his home at Arlington, hesitating and doubting, at last went over almost tearfully. But now, when hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers have ascended to God, under the shadow of the banner which now waves over us, and when thousands more have gone into a state of decrepitude—when three years of terrific war have been raging, and our arms have pushed back the rebellion—and now, when the uplifted arm of majestic power is ready to let fall the lightnings of vengeance, execution, doom in the shape of "Old Abe" bail, rises the dark purpose of BENEDICT ARNOLD which would surrender the nation, its fame and honor and glory to the bitter curses of the traitors of our country. For the first time in the history of the war it is proposed to give up the struggle and abandon the war, and let treason run riot in the land.

Mr. GARFIELD then controverted Mr. LOVE'S positions. The issue was now made up. We should use the common weapons of war. If with these we should not succeed, he would take measures as he would against the savage who attacked himself or family. He would resort to any element of destruction; and, if necessary, he would fling all constitutional sanctions to the winds, rather than lose his country.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked him whether he had not sworn to support the Constitution.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had, and he was glad the gentleman had asked the question. He reconsidered that the Constitution declared the purposes for which it was framed; it was for the general welfare and public defence. And on that ground he swore to support it, regretting that he had not a sword in his right hand to-day at the time to show determination to interpose all means to overthrow this cursed rebellion. He said that when he was in the military service a spy brought to him two letters addressed to John C. BRECKINRIDGE. They contained commendations of the bearer who desired a place in the ranks to fight the Abolitionists. One of them was written by a man who lately held a seat on this floor, and was from Indiana.

Messrs. HOLMAN, (of Indiana,) C. A. WHITE, (of Ohio,) and others on the Opposition side, called for the name of the writer.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had the letter and was understood to say that he would give the name at the proper time. He then alluded to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the secret political power. Such organizations came up before the American people under the lead of the party over the way. This will be the signal for throwing up blue lights at the Capitol at Richmond. This he believed to be the elevated banner, the signal to be answered by traitors all over the land.

Mr. LOVE replied that he said very distinctly, when he commented his remarks, that he spoke for himself, and that he was alone responsible for his utterances. He would well say he did not believe that he said it deliberately, because his conscience told him it was right and his judgment approved it. He said it, because when he approached the front of the desk and held up his hand to swear to support the Constitution before Heaven, he intended to maintain the solemnity of the obligation. And so help him God, fearless of all charges which could be made by that gentleman or others in spite of all the means of power in the land, he never would violate that oath, nor shrink from the responsibility he assumed on the first day of the session. He never belonged to a party which took the oath with a mental reservation. He remembered the district of country from which his colleague hailed. The resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the setting at defiance of the most solemn acts of Congress and the decision of the Supreme Court, occurred there. He had a perfect right to say that if the gentleman charged him with being a traitor, he ought to remember the authorities from which he (Mr. LOVE) quoted to support his position. They were the opinions of the leaders of his own party, who had advocated the doctrine which he had promulgated to-day. Secretary CHASE had advocated the identical doctrine. If this was treason, all those men were traitors. If this was treason, they might make the most of it. He was willing to abide the consequence and take the responsibility. He had no knowledge of the Knights of the Golden Circle. With God's help, he would never be connected with that order.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not charge his colleague *with being connected with it; but that it was under* the patronage and protection of the Democratic party.

Mr. LOVE repeated that he made his speech because it met the approbation of his judgment. He believed that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce the sovereign States.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that he would leap over the Constitution in order to preserve the national existence; but it would be into the arms of the people who made the Constitution.

Mr. LOVE said while his colleague would leap over the Constitution, he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the Constitution. He would stand by this position, if he stood alone. He would not retract one syllable. He buried back the charges of traitor. The men who were destroying this fair fabric of liberty were the first who declared that the Union could not exist part slave and part free. They started the ball which had produced the present condition of affairs. He believed our affairs were as good as ever. They were as good Christians and patriots. They would not rush from the communion-table to the battle-field shouting. God-speed them. What our fathers had provided was good enough for him and his children. He was ready to make any sacrifice to restore the Union. But this was not to be done by such exhibitions as they had recently had in this Hall. Applause to the echo had been given to the sentiments of those who had always been trying to sunder the bonds which united us. He would prefer having liberty in the little State of Ohio, or in Greece, or in Switzerland, than to live under a despotism like that of Austria, with bayonets constantly pointing at him.

Mr. HOLMAN wished to ask the name of the Indianian alleged to have written the treasonable letter, but general consent was not given.

At 6:15 the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Russian War Vessel off the Hook.

NAVY DEPT. Friday, April 8.

A Russian sloop-of-war is now outside of the bar, bound in.

Navigation of the Penobscot.

BANGOR, MAINE, Friday, April 8.

The ice left the Penobscot to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill authorizing a change in the location of the proposed Central Railroad bridge at Albany, was discussed at length, and progress was reported.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, in response to an invitation of the Senate, appeared within the bar, and was welcomed in a most complimentary speech by Lieut.-Gov. JONES, who took occasion to denounce the recall as the most monstrous known to history.

Gen. SICKLES replied, alluding to the wicked character of the rebellion, the generous and honorable part New-York had taken in the efforts made to suppress it, and expressing the belief that the war would close this year.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Utica City Railroad.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York.

For a special County Judge in Monroe County.

Relative to the Church of Intercession of New-York.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the Charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh; incorporating the Iowa and Minnesota Homestead Company.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked consent to introduce a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed property. Objected to.

Mr. MURPHY made a minority report on the Soldiers' Voting Bill. The minority bill provides that the Governor and Comptroller shall appoint (twelve voting agents to visit all the regiments from this State, collect the vote in locked bags, bring them to Albany, where they shall be assorted and sent in packages to the respective election districts, to be canvassed; also that all soldiers from this State be registered. Adjourned.

Incorporating the Montreal Mutual Protective Union of New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Mr. HASKINS, in alluding to the personal passage between himself and Mr. FERRY yesterday, remarked that he regretted the occurrence.

Mr. FERRY replied that he had not tasted ardent spirits during the entire day, and that his reply to the slander against him was the only one that a gentleman could make. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women.

Relative to the Excelsior Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Regulating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn.

Relative to divorces. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the weight of butter, lard and cheese packages; to extend the operation of general incorporation laws; incorporating the Long Exchange Warehouse Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Rochester Police; to incorporate the Rondout and New-York Steam Navigation Company; declaring the Erie basin at Buffalo a part of the Erie Canal.

On motion of Mr. BURNS, the privileges of the floor were extended to MILES O'REILLEY. Adjourned.

The Jeffrd Case.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

In the case of CHARLES M. JEFFERD, convicted of the murder of MATHEWS, killed at the same time with WALKER, the conviction has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A reargument was ordered last December, but the decision is now unanimous.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 7.

Two steamers, the *New-York* and *Express*, left to-day under flag-of-truce for City Point, to bring down all the Federal officers and soldiers, now prisoners of war at Richmond, about 1,000 in number.

The underwriters's boat *Atlantic*, attempted to visit Cape Henry to-day to look after the wrecks, but the weather was so rough the boat returned.

The Baltimore boat arrived at 3 P. M., eight hours late.

Lookout Lighthouse Destroyed by Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 8.

The steamer *Spaulding*, just arrived from Newbern, reports that Cape Lookout Lighthouse was partially destroyed by the rebels and there will probably be no light there for a week.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. JOHNSON, United States Army, Medical Inspector of this department, arrived on the *Spaulding*.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 7.

The upward morning passenger train from Nashville ran off the track at Cave City this afternoon, which will cause about ten hours' delay. Only one person was injured, and he but slightly.

BILLIARDS.

Play of Friday Afternoon.

PETER D. BRAINERD, JR., AND WILLIAM FREEMAN—100 POINTS UP, FREEMAN THREE-BALL GAME—FOR $500.

As the time of playing this game was unannounced, it came off in private, before a few personal friends of the parties. It proved to be quite a skillful bout, the contestants going along quite evenly shall near the close of the game, when BRAINERD went ahead, and came out winner by 21 points. Mr. BRAINERD then handed over $50 to Mr. FREEMAN, to add to the fund for the working women.

Friday Evening.

MICHAEL PERLAN AND DUDLEY KAVANAGH—100 POINTS UP, SHOTS SHOTS BARRED—THE LOSER TO PAY $100 TO THE FUND OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION—A SUPERB DISPLAY.

About five hundred persons were present this evening, presenting one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences imaginable. The contrast with the assemblage of the previous evening was remarkable. There was no betting on this occasion, the parties having come together to witness the science and beauties of the game of billiards, as demonstrated by two of its most expert masters.

Before commencing, H. F. CLARK, Esq., arose and stated that the receipts of the evening were to be paid over to the Working Women's Relief Association; and as the worthy gentleman had set a capital example, he trusted others would do likewise. That statement had the gentleman had handed Mr. FREEMAN a donation of $10 for the fund. Those who desired to "follow the leader," could do so by calling at the box-office.

The game commenced at 8½ o'clock, KAVANAGH winning the lead. The first call was Perlan, 142; Kavanagh, 72. The second, Kavanagh, 106; Perlan, 179. Third, Perlan, 246; Kavanagh, 106. Fifth, Kavanagh, 206; Perlan, 301; Kavanagh, 106. Fifth, Kavanagh, 206; Perlan, 305. Sixth, Perlan, 401; Kavanagh, 207. Seventh, Perlan, 449; Kavanagh, 206. Eighth, Perlan, 513; Kavanagh, 206. Ninth, Kavanagh, 306; Perlan, 567; Perlan, Kavanagh, 506; Perlan, 567. Tenth, Kavanagh, 606; Perlan, 713; Kavanagh, 615. Twelfth, Kavanagh, 631; Perlan, 776. Thirteenth, Perlan, 816; Kavanagh, 631. Fourteenth, Kavanagh, 736; Perlan, 844. Fifteenth, Kavanagh, 800; Perlan, 902. Sixteenth, Perlan, 950; Kavanagh, 807. Seventeenth, Kavanagh, 906; Perlan, 950. Eighteenth, Perlan made game on the 11th inning, winning by 94 points. Time, 3 hours 45 minutes. The game not closing until after midnight rendered it impossible to give full report this morning.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Rebel General's Order on the Repulse at Paducah.

WEST KENTUCKY TO BE HELD.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 7.

The Cairo *News* has been furnished with an order issued by Gen. BUFORD, commanding the Second Division of FORREST'S cavalry, congratulating the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He praises their conduct during the attack on the fort at Paducah and alludes feelingly to the loss of Col. THOMPSON, commanding the Third Brigade.

He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from action. The rebel loss is set down at 32 killed, and 68 wounded, and the Federal loss at 27 killed, and 75 or 80 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky.

The actual loss of the Federal forces was fourteen killed and forty-two wounded. Rebel reports admit a loss of three hundred killed, and three times as many wounded.

The latest Memphis advices report nothing later from FORREST or GRIERSON. It was rumored that the former was preparing to attack Memphis.

Condemned goods to the amount of $40,000, consisting mostly of cotton and sugar, were sold here to-day by order of the United States District Court. Eighteen hundred bales of cotton yet remain to be sold. Two hundred and two bales mixed and inferior quality, in bad condition, sold at auction at 23c.

Over one hundred bales of cotton have been brought up by the naval dispatch boat *New Madrid*, from Red River, as have also two 6-inch Dahlgren guns, being part of the armament of Fort De Russy. These guns are part of those taken from the *Harriet Lane* and *Indianola*.

It was the steamer *Joe Jayne* and not the *Carrie Jobe*, that was sunk by the Gen. *Anderson*, as mentioned in a previous dispatch.

The steamer *Forest Rose* has been released, and left the Memphis. Several thousand dollars' worth of contraband goods were found in her hold. The first clerk is held for examination.

The election returns received indicate that L. HOUSTON, Republican, has been probably elected Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit.

In the Memphis Cotton market sales for low qualities are unchanged; the better qualities tend up

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History of His Military Career.

[TENTH ARTICLE.]

I.

When the flood came which swelled the Chickahominy on the 29th of May, and left the two wings of the Union Army separated by an apparently impassable barrier, the Confederate commander, Joe Johnston, concluded the time had come to assume the initiative, and fall upon the exposed wing of the Union Army. The situation was such that he might hope, not merely to defeat but to destroy that portion of our force. Two corps—to wit, those of Keyes and Heintzelman—were on the right or Richmond bank of the Chickahominy, the other three corps—to wit, those of Sumner, Franklin and Porter—were on the left bank. The great flood gave the rebels hope that it would sever the two portions of our army, leaving the right wing on the left bank helpless spectators of the destruction of the left wing on the right bank. With this view, Gen. Johnston made the following dispositions: Gen. Hill, (D. H.,) supported by the division of Longstreet, to advance by the Williamsburgh road and attack in front; G. W. Smith to move to the junction of the New-bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to fall on Keyes' right or cover Longstreet's left. Huger, with his division, to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank, cut off our retreat by Bottom's Bridge, and force the left wing into White Oak Swamp, where unconditional surrender would have been inevitable.

The first part of this programme was executed with entire success. Our front, held by the division of Casey, (placed in a radically false position,) was attacked in front and flank, and, after three hours' stout resistance on the advanced and reserve line, was forced back. The rebel attack was made with 35,000; Casey's force numbered 4,800, and he lost 1,433, or *one-third* of his force. As the rebels were nearly ten times Casey's strength, the fact added a characteristic justice to the censure which Gen. McClellan who was on *this* side of the Chickahominy and knew nothing of the fight, sent over the wires in regard to the division which he said "gave way unaccountably and discreditably."

This slander which will rankle forever in the breasts of those who survived the slaughter, is one of the inconveniences of pronouncing judgment on battles which the censor himself does not see.

The second part of the rebel programme, which was intrusted to Gen. Huger, was not so effectively executed. His movements were slow and impotent; and Gen. Sumner, who with admirable promptitude, put his corps in marching order the moment he heard the firing, was able to cross the Chickahominy by a bridge of his own construction, and debouching on the rebel flank, held the enemy in check and regained the ground lost. The rebel commander, Johnston, was wounded at this time, and thenceforth the command devolved on Gen. Lee. Johnston, in his official report of the operations of the day, says: "Had Maj.-Gen. Huger's division been in position and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, *I am satisfied that Keyes' Corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.*". On the following day, June 1, the attack was renewed, but it resulted in the renewed repulse of the rebels; and there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that, had the two wings of the army been united, and the advantage followed up, our forces could have entered Richmond on the heels of Fair Oaks. That he did *not* take advantage of this opportunity, by uniting his forces and advancing, is another of the indictments which history brings against Gen. McClellan.

The only excuse offered by Gen. McClellan for this failure is in the following terms:

"The only available means of uniting our forces at Fair Oaks for an advance on Richmond seem after the battle, was to march the troops from Mechanicsville, and other points on the left bank of the Chickahominy down to Bottom's Bridge, and thence over the Williamsburgh road to the position near Fair Oaks, a distance of about twenty-three (23) miles. In short, the idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant from the field of battle, is simply absurd, and was, I presume, never for a moment seriously entertained by any one connected with the army of the Potomac."

Observation 1. This was not the "only available" way of uniting our forces at Fair Oaks—it was not even the *best* way. A portion of Sumner's command might easily have taken possession of the "heights" on the opposite side of New-Bridge; and by this bridge, which, according to the report of Gen. Barnard, Chief Engineer, was "complete and practicable for infantry, cavalry and artillery, at 8:15 A. M., June 1," and by the "upper trestle bridge," which was practicable at noon, he might have united his whole army.

Observation 2. In characterizing the "idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, *with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant*," as "simply absurd," Gen. McClellan is guilty of a pitiful quibble. The real question was not to "overtake him *before* he reached Richmond," but to *follow him up* in his defeated and demoralized condition *into* Richmond.

Observation 3. Was *this* simply absurd? If so, it must be because all the information afterward received authorizes the firm belief that he could have marched into Richmond, had he made half an effort. Of this there is testimony as high as Chimborazo.

II.

After Fair Oaks, we have again a period of inactivity. This period extends from the 1st of June, the date of the repulse of the rebels, up to the 26th, when we see the enemy again assuming the initiative, and precipitating a series of actions that form the denouement of the drama of the Peninsular campaign.

This forms the last of the series of golden opportunities which Fortune and the military genius of the Republic put into the hands of Gen. McClellan, and our melancholy task is to see, with what patience we can command, *how he frittered it away.*

His first excuse is the bridges over the Chickahominy. Under date of June 4, he telegraphs: "We are still hard at work at them." Next day it is the rain: "The rain forces us to remain in *statu quo*." Then it is the weakness of his force; but the Secretary of War consoles him by the information that he is sending him five new regiments; and under date of June 7 Gen. McClellan writes: "I shall be in *perfect* readiness to move forward *and take Richmond* the moment McCall reaches here, and the ground will admit the passage of artillery."

Well, there came a time when all McClellan's conditions for a movement were filled. McCall's Division arrived—it came on the 12th and 13th. The rains ceased, and on the 14th the General announces "weather now very favorable;" and by the 20th the roads are perfectly practicable for artillery. Moreover another circumstance—superadded in his favor to the essentials he had already acquired—unexpectedly presents itself, to prompt him to action. He learns that Jackson, who is still up in the Shenandoah Valley, is being reinforced from Lee's army. Surely now all is ready, and we may expect the curtain to rise. It does rise, but on a *young man "sicklied o'er* with the pale cast of thought," requesting of the President permission to lay before your Excellency, by letter or telegraph, *my views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the country*"—a request which, considering that Gen. McClellan was, four months before, relieved of all care of the general operations of the war, seems a strange bit of practical drollery.

At length comes a flash out of the sky, and far-off rumbling is heard, that should startle him from his lethargy. On the 24th of June he learns that Jackson is returning—"is moving to Fredericksburg, along the Virginia Central Railroad, for the purpose of attacking my rear on the 26th." Now, then, is the moment to strike a blow! In two or three days the enemy will be heavily reinforced: strike, then, at the force in front, before the junction can be effected! Is that the way energetic generals have been wont to reason and act in the like circumstances? So we had supposed; but if anybody supposes Gen. McClellan at all likely to do any such thing, his military education was not acquired under the "Young Napoleon."

On the 25th, everything being, according to his own avowal, in readiness, he screws his courage up to ordering "*an advance of our picket line on the left, preparatory* to a general forward movement;" but by night it had lapsed back again, and he wilted and withered under the information brought him by "several contrabands," that "Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-house." Beauregard, too, has come, and the rebels are "*two hundred thousand strong*," and he has no hope left but "to die with his army and share its fate."

O varium et mutabile semper! Not to have wit enough to see that the very figures he gives on which to found his "two hundred thousand" in buckram, themselves serve to show that the enemy had not half that strength! He states that his chief of the secret service reported the rebels as having "two hundred *battalions* of infantry and cavalry." Now, he *knew* that 500 men to a battalion was a *full* estimate; and this would give them a force of one hundred thousand.

So much for his own theoretical estimate, reduced to its actual mathematical form. But there is other evidence to prove that the rebels had not even as large a force as this. In the battle of the 27th, it is a matter of history, that the rebels concentrated the main body of their force, for this attack on our right, (Porter's Corps.) They had at that point the divisions of Longstreet, A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill, and the corps of Jackson—forming an aggregate, according to the statement of Richmond papers of the time, of 65,000 men. This was their whole force, with the exception of the troops they had between our left and Richmond, and these, according to the official report of Gen. Magruder, numbered 25,000 men. This would give the enemy a total of 90,000 men, and there is ample evidence that this was the maximum of their force.

But let us accept, for the moment, McClellan's estimate of two hundred thousand men, and what kind of generalship does his conduct under the supposed and actual conditions bespeak? He has the enemy's force divided by the Chickahominy. He has it further divided by the absence of Jackson's corps, reinforced by troops taken from his own immediate front. For three days he knows that corps is approaching to form a junction with the force in his front. He can strike the two fractions separated. If, on the other hand, they are able to unite and strike him, he foresees no other fate but the destruction of his army. Yet under these circumstances, what does he do? *Nothing!* If he *believed* the enemy to have had the force he now represents, it was his imperative duty to attack, for the very purpose of saving his army. But we have no idea he believed in any such numbers. It was but a day or two since he declared that, on the arrival of McCall's division, he would be "in *perfect readiness* to advance and *take Richmond*." What, take Richmond, defended by two hundred thousand men and "strong intrenchments?" What a sublime contempt of disproportion in numbers! But the fact of the matter is, the statement of his "readiness" to advance, and the confident statement accompanying it, was the assurance of a man who knew he had a hundred and twenty thousand men to meet an army then not ever sixty-five thousand strong; and his subsequent notion of "two hundred thousand men" is an after-thought, invented to justify his own disgraceful and most uncalled-for retreat—outwitted and outmanœuvred by an enemy he had pledged himself to "outmanœuvre and outwit."

At length the moment came when action *was imperative for the enemy again assumed* the initiative. And what made this particularly disobliging and unchivalrous on their part was that they attacked on the very day *he* had decided to advance. "On the 26th," says he, "*the day upon which I decided as the time for our final advance*, the enemy attacked our right in strong force, and turned my attention to the protection of our communications and depots of supply." "The event," adds he, "was a bitter confirmation of the military judgment which had been reiterated to my superiors from the inception and through the progress of the Peninsula campaign."

Now perhaps it was, and perhaps it was *not* Gen. McClellan's plan to attack on the 26th; and perhaps the rebels interfered with the purpose he had formed, and perhaps they did not; and perhaps the "event" was "a bitter confirmation of his military judgment," and perhaps it was only a bitter confirmation of his utter military incapacity.

It had already been at least six days since *all* McClellan's conditions for taking Richmond had been fulfilled—six days since the additional circumstance in his favor, namely, the reinforcement of Jackson, had arisen—two days since he learnt that the powerful *corps of Jackson, thus reinforced*, was but two or three days off, on its way to join Lee—when "the enemy attacked his right in strong force," &c. Now, on the morning of the 26th, the day on which Gen. McClellan had "decided" as the time for his "final advance," Jackson's main body was yet a full day's march off. It was *noon* on the 26th before the enemy was discovered to be in motion, *and 3 P. M. before he had formed his line of battle to attack McCall at Beaver Dam.*

Now, if Gen. McClellan had really "decided" on the 26th, as the day of the final advance, he must have "decided" to commence the advance *after* 3 o'clock P. M. If he had not done so, then we must conclude that his "decision" to advance on the 26th was just about as "decided" as all his other intentions of the same kind. But this makes it none the less ungallant for the rebels to have attacked, and proves that they did not in the least resemble that chivalrous old French army which *on one occasion* insisted on the English delivering the first fire!

The rebels followed up their initiative the next day, by the attack of Fitz-John Porter's corps, and the result was the battle known to history as the battle of Gaines Mill.

Lee saw that he had now precisely the same advantage that Johnson had at Fair Oaks. The right wing of our army, consisting of Porter's corps, was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, separated by that stream from the left wing. With masterly strategy Lee determined to seize McClellan's communications and throw the right wing against the Chickahominy and its swamps. If he did not achieve all he proposed, he at least gained a most decisive defeat of the right wing, inflicting on Porter's corps a loss of over 7,000 men.

Gaines Mill will figure in history as the greatest blunder of McClellan's blundering campaign. He there exposed a single corps to fight a battle by itself against overwhelming forces of the enemy, when he might with perfect ease have either brought it over to the right bank of the river, if he had decided not to fight, or, if he had decided to fight, he might with equal ease have reinforced it and enabled it to give battle with some chance of holding its own. As it was, Gen. McClellan seems to have been actuated by the Gospel maxim, "if thine enemy smite thee on the one cheek, turn thou the other also." As an act of Christian forbearance this is very fine, but it is hardly *war*. As was once said, though in a quite different sense, "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*"

III.

Two decisive battles had now been fought on the Chickahominy—Fair Oaks and Gaines' Mill. They were not battles of McClellan's seeking—they were brought on by the rebels, and we are thus presented with the odd spectacle of a General seeking a special theatre of war for the purpose of making not only an offensive, but a "rapid" and "brilliant" movement, compelled each time he met the enemy to fight on the *defensive*. We have the further spectacle of the man who was constantly clamoring for reinforcements, and constantly putting the blame of his failures to the lack of reinforcements, *fighting his two chief battles, the first with one half, the second with less than one-third his force!*

To the last we find him persisting in the demands for more troops—to the last we find the man who was ready to

"Drink up Esile, eat a crocodile,"

doing *nothing* with what he had. "If at this instant," says he, the day after the battle of Gaines Mill, "I could dispose of *ten thousand* fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow"—a statement to which we might reply that, had he sent Slowed Porter's corps to be slaughtered the day before, he would have had the ten thousand he there lost. But it is very remarkable that, with an enemy "two hundred thousand" strong, and behind "strong intrenchments," he should have deemed himself capable of "gaining the victory" with a feeble reinforcement of ten thousand men, which would have been no more than he had during all the time he did not "gain a victory." In fact, his victories on paper and in hypothesis are part of the wonderful phenomena of Gen. McClellan's character.

Having lost his base, and the enemy being planted across his communications, it only remained for Gen. McClellan to beat a retreat to the James River. This act he dignified at the time by the euphemism of "change of base"—a phrase which has since thus acquired a ludicrous meaning it will be long to lose.

The retreat to the James, considering the bulk of the enemy was on the left bank of the Chickahominy and a long march off, was not difficult. But, notwithstanding this fact, and that the troops were put in the most obvious positions, *and that in no case was Gen. McClellan present at any of the engagements* of the "seven days' fight," this movement has been claimed as a masterly piece of strategy—comparable, say his admirers, only to Moreau's retreat through the Black Forest. And we dare say that the credit in the one case is about as just as in the other; for Napoleon proclaims that Moreau's retreat was "the greatest blunder he ever committed." "As the Directory," adds he, "could not give Moreau credit for a victory, *they did for a retreat, which they caused to be extolled to the highest terms*; but instead of credit, Moreau merited the greatest censure and disgrace for it." We leave the parallel to the reader's own apprehension.

In all the battles during this retrograde movement, we have the same utter want of head—Gen. McClellan in each case being absent getting a fresh position to fall back upon. This is the first time that we had known that it is the *first* and highest duty of a Commanding General to reconnoitre positions for a retreat. "The Corps Commanders," says Gen. Sumner, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, "fought their *troops according to their own ideas*. We helped each other. If anybody *asked for reinforcements, I sent them; if I* wanted reinforcements, I sent to others. He [McClellan] was the most extraordinary man I ever saw. *I do not see how any man could leave so much to others, and be so confident that everything would go just right.*" Even at the last of the series of battles, when a defeat would have thrown his army into the James River, at Malvern, we find him, with the exception of a brief period *previous* to and at the *end* of the fight, away "on board a gunboat," and this, notwithstanding the admitted fact that the innate valor of our troops gave the enemy so decided a repulse that, if vigorously followed up, they might even then have been followed up into Richmond.

So ends the story of the strange, eventful campaign on the Peninsula—a campaign which, though ill-planned, was worse executed, and in which the utter incapacity of the Commanding General to take advantage of even such opportunities as fortune threw in his way, was most signally demonstrated. Gen. McClellan did not bring back with him such an army as he had taken away. He brought back an army demoralized, worn down by useless toil, reduced by sickness, almost unmatched in the annals of war. He found the rebel cause at the lowest ebb, and the rebel army demoralized and dispirited. He left one in the flood-tide of success, the morale of the other restored by the prestige of great victories.

Under the inspiration of these successes, we find the rebel leaders turning back the tide of invasion, themselves assuming the initiative, and taking advantage of the position of the Union army on the Peninsula, moving by a bold stroke for the capital of the nation. It was under these circumstances that McClellan was called back; but the circumstances under which he returned, as well as subsequent events, will have to form the subject matter of the succeeding article of this series.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 8, 1864.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—1 P. M.

$100,000 U.S. 6-20s, C	112	100	Hudson R. R.	109	
15,000 Tres. Notes 7 3-10	103	100	do	109⅜	
5	Bk. Com.	113⅛	100	do	109⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, Reg.	97	200	do	109⅝	
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70	200	do	109⅞	
10,000 M. C. Int. 6s H. & J.	69⅛	100	do	110	
2,000	do.	69⅜	100	Harlem R.	26
1,000	Pac. R. Bds.	84	1000	do	26⅛
1,000	do.	84⅛	15000	do	26¼
2,000 Cal. State 7s	94	500	do	26⅜	
10,000 Ohio & Miss. Cer	65⅜	200	do	26½	
2,000	do.	65½	200	do	26⅝
5,000	do.	65⅝	200	do	26¾
1,000	do.	65¾	100	do	26⅞
5,000	do.	65⅞	100	Harlem R.	27
1,000	do.	66	10	Nor. & Wor. R.	62
13,000	A. & T. R. 2d M. F.	95⅞	600	Readings R.	109
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	1000	do	109⅛
2,000	do.	89	1000	do	109⅜
4,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	100	500	do	109½
50,000	do. P. & A. 1st M.	98	500	do	109⅝
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st	110	1000	do	109¾
14,000	Ati. & G. W. 1st	86	100	Mich. Cen. R.	103⅜
	R., Ohio Divis.	101	100	do	104
100	Am. Exc. Bank	121	100	do	104⅛
60	Bank of Commerce	114	100	Fremont R.	83⅝
100	Canton Co.	39	100	Mil. & Mis. R.	62¾
200	do.	39⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. & P. R.	114⅜
200	do.	39¼	400	do	114½
5	Del. & Had. C. Co.	243	200	do	114⅝
100	do.	247	200	do	116
100	do.	247½	200	do	116
100	Ohio Gold Fr.	253	100	do	116⅛
100	do.	253⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr.	84
100	do.	253½	1000	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	103⅜
100	do.	253⅝	1000	do	103½
100	do.	253¾	1000	do	103⅝
100	do.	253⅞	1000	do	103¾
100	Quicksilver Min.	13⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	78
200	do.	13⅝	100	do	78⅛
100	do.	13¾	100	do	78¼
100	do.	13⅞	100	do	78⅜
100	do.	b10 14	100	do	78½
500	do.	14	100	do	78⅝
200	do.	14⅛	100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	107
100	do.	14¼	100	do	107⅛
100	do.	14⅜	100	Cal. & Chi. R.	124
100	do.	14½	100	do	124⅛
100	Gen. Am. Transit	54	100	do	124¼
100	Cal. & Fl. Trans.	54	100	do	124⅜
100	Cons. Co.	5	100	do	124½
50	Hope Gold Co.	12	100	do	124⅝
100	Canada Cop. Co.	6	100	do	124¾
100	Ashburton Coal Co.	40	100	do	124⅞
200	Mid. Mining	9	100	do	125
200	Gold M. Co. of Col.	9	100	Clev. & P. R.	57
200	do.	9⅛	100	do	57⅛
200	do.	9¼	100	do	57¼
200	do.	9⅜	100	do	57⅜
200	do.	9½	100	do	57½
200	do.	9⅝	100	do	57⅝
200	do.	9¾	100	do	57¾
200	do.	9⅞	100	do	57⅞
200	do.	10	100	do	58
200	do.	10⅛	100	do	58⅛
200	do.	10¼	100	do	58¼
200	do.	10⅜	100	do	58⅜
200	do.	10½	100	do	58½
200	do.	10⅝	100	do	58⅝
200	do.	10¾	100	do	58¾
200	do.	10⅞	100	do	58⅞
200	do.	11	100	do	59
200	do.	11⅛	100	do	59⅛
200	do.	11¼	100	do	59¼
200	do.	11⅜	100	do	59⅜
200	do.	11½	100	do	59½
200	do.	11⅝	100	do	59⅝
200	do.	11¾	100	do	59¾
200	do.	11⅞	100	do	59⅞
200	do.	12	100	do	60
200	do.	12⅛	100	do	60⅛
200	do.	12¼	100	do	60¼
200	do.	12⅜	100	do	60⅜
200	do.	12½	100	do	60½
200	do.	12⅝	100	do	60⅝
200	do.	12¾	100	do	60¾
200	do.	12⅞	100	do	60⅞
200	do.	13	100	do	61
200	do.	13⅛	100	do	61⅛
200	do.	13¼	100	do	61¼
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200	do.	14	100	do	62
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200	do.	15	100	do	63
200	do.	15⅛	100	do	63⅛
200	do.	15¼	100	do	63¼
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200	do.	15½	100	do	63½
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200	do.	15¾	100	do	63¾
200	do.	15⅞	100	do	63⅞
200	do.	16	100	do	64
200	do.	16⅛	100	do	64⅛
200	do.	16¼	100	do	64¼
200	do.	16⅜	100	do	64⅜
200	do.	16½	100	do	64½
200	do.	16⅝	100	do	64⅝
200	do.	16¾	100	do	64¾
200	do.	16⅞	100	do	64⅞
200	do.	17	100	do	65
200	do.	17⅛	100	do	65⅛
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200	do.	17½	100	do	65½
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200	do.	18	100	do	66
200	do.	18⅛	100	do	66⅛
200	do.	18¼	100	do	66¼
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200	do.	18⅞	100	do	66⅞
200	do.	19	100	do	67
200	do.	19⅛	100	do	67⅛
200	do.	19¼	100	do	67¼
200	do.	19⅜	100	do	67⅜
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200	do.	20	100	do	68
200	do.	20⅛	100	do	68⅛
200	do.	20¼	100	do	68¼
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200	do.	20½	100	do	68½
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200	do.	21	100	do	69
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200	do.	23⅛	100	do	71⅛
200	do.	23¼	100	do	71¼
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200	do.	23¾	100	do	71¾
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200	do.	26¼	100	do	74¼
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200	do.	26¾	100	do	74¾
200	do.	26⅞	100	do	74⅞
200	do.	27	100	do	75
200	do.	27⅛	100	do	75⅛
200	do.	27¼	100	do	75¼
200	do.	27⅜	100	do	75⅜
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200	do.	27⅝	100	do	75⅝
200	do.	27¾	100	do	75¾
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200	do.	31	100	do	79
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200	do.	32	100	do	80
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200	do.	33⅞	100	do	81⅞
200	do.	34	100	do	82
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200	do.	35	100	do	83
200	do.	35⅛	100	do	83⅛
200	do.	35¼	100	do	83¼
200	do.	35⅜	100	do	83⅜
200	do.	35½	100	do	83½
200	do.	35⅝	100	do	83⅝
200	do.	35¾	100	do	83¾
200	do.	35⅞	100	do	83⅞
200	do.	36	100	do	84
200	do.	36⅛	100	do	84⅛
200	do.	36¼	100	do	84¼
200	do.	36⅜	100	do	84⅜
200	do.	36½	100	do	84½
200	do.	36⅝	100	do	84⅝
200	do.	36¾	100	do	84¾
200	do.	36⅞	100	do	84⅞
200	do.	37	100	do	85
200	do.	37⅛	100	do	85⅛
200	do.	37¼	100	do	85¼
200	do.	37⅜	100	do	85⅜
200	do.	37½	100	do	85½
200	do.	37⅝	100	do	85⅝
200	do.	37¾	100	do	85¾
200	do.	37⅞	100	do	85⅞
200	do.	38	100	do	86
200	do.	38⅛	100	do	86⅛
200	do.	38¼	100	do	86¼
200	do.	38⅜	100	do	86⅜
200	do.	38½	100	do	86½
200	do.	38⅝	100	do	86⅝
200	do.	38¾	100	do	86¾
200	do.	38⅞	100	do	86⅞
200	do.	39	100	do	87
200	do.	39⅛	100	do	87⅛
200	do.	39¼	100	do	87¼
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200	do.	39½	100	do	87½
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200	do.	39¾	100	do	87¾
200	do.	39⅞	100	do	87⅞
200	do.	40	100	do	88
200	do.	40⅛	100	do	88⅛
200	do.	40¼	100	do	88¼
200	do.	40⅜	100	do	88⅜
200	do.	40½	100	do	88½
200	do.	40⅝	100	do	88⅝
200	do.	40¾	100	do	88¾
200	do.	40⅞	100	do	88⅞
200	do.	41	100	do	89
200	do.	41⅛	100	do	89⅛
200	do.	41¼	100	do	89¼
200	do.	41⅜	100	do

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

IRON WORK.

WATER WHEELS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WEDDING CARDS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES

HELP WANTED.

PROPOSALS.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

CLOTHING.

MILLINERY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione; or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Judith; Daughter of Midian.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Irish Emigrant—The Laughing Hyena.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Feejee Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours 'Afternoon; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—No. 201 Broadway—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 800 and 801 Broadway)—Moman Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Shakespearean.

IRVING HALL—Spanish Tournament.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Harmonic Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Jean Baudry.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The following-named officers is the full list of those who compose Gen. GRANT'S Staff: Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Senior Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. O. E. Babcock, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Rowley and Lieut.-Col. Adam Badeau, Military Secretaries; Capt. E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. C. K. Lest, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dunn, Jr., Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Dent Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. Horace Porter, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. R. W. Jones, Staff Quartermaster.

An order issued by Gen. BUFORD, commanding the Second Division of the rebel FORREST'S cavalry, congratulates the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort at Paducah, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from action. The rebel loss is set down at 50 killed and 40 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky. Rebel prisoners admit a loss of 300 killed, and three times as many wounded.

A dispatch from Alexandria, La., says a large amount of cotton is being captured along Red River. It was reported that several naval officers had been captured while confiscating cotton. Over one hundred bales have been brought up by the naval dispatch-boat *New National*, from Red River, as have also two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, being part of the armament of Fort De Russey. These guns are part of those taken from the *Harriet Lane* and *Indianola*.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* has fired since she has been in service 4,361 rounds; has been hit 241 times; has only had one man killed; has not been seriously injured, and is probably the best iron-clad vessel in the world.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that notwithstanding the rebel assurance that FORREST would hold Western Kentucky, it is believed he is maneuvering to escape back to Mississippi without loss, by dividing his force up into small parties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill, which will come up in place of the defeated House bill relating to national banks. On motion of Mr. WILSON the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the arrest of Capt. C. B. FERGUSON, Quartermaster United States Army, and Capt. WILLIAM STODDARD, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Va. Mr. HALE called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Slavery came up, and, after a long and elaborate speech by Mr. SUMNER, and further discussion by Messrs. POWELL, DAVIS and SAULSBURY, the resolution, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, was adopted by a vote of 33 to 6. The amendment provides that the additional article thus proposed to the Constitution shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. GANSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report that neither Mr. LOAN, the sitting member, nor Mr. BROWN, the contestant, are entitled to that seat from Missouri. On motion of Mr. ODELL, of New-York, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of bonds, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies. A personal matter then came up between Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. WARNBURNE, of Illinois, the former charging the latter with having charged him (PATTERSON) with voting for a swindle, in the purchase of certain property connected with the Charlestown Navy-yard. After considerable discussion, the matter was amicably arranged. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the President's Message, and Mr. LONG, of Ohio (Dem.) proceeded to utter doctrines of the approved Vallandigham order. He argued against the war, contended that coercion was useless, and that as the Southern States had gone there was no use to try and get them back. He was promptly replied to by Messrs. WARNBURNE, of Illinois, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, who thanked him for the courage he had exhibited in thus sounding the key-note of the Democratic party in the coming election.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from HAWLEY D. GRAVES, representing that he is confined in Fort Lafayette, by order of Major-Gen. DIX, for the purpose of extorting from him information which he does not possess. The petition was laid on the table. Mr. LOW, one of the chief of the Lafayette Hall bounty-brokers,

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to increase its capital stock three millions of dollars and convert its mortgage bonds into stock; against the Bloomingdale and Broadway Railroad Bill; against the Thirty-second-street Railroad Bill; against the Broadway Tunnel Bill; against imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the New-York City Railroad Bills for the benefit of the City Treasury. These reports were all laid on the table. The Soldiers' Voting Bill; to tax the dividends of Massachusetts stockholders in corporations of this State; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of New-York; authorizing the New-York authorities to convey land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Ward's Island; relative to the investment of surplus profits of Fire Insurance Companies. The Albany Bridge Bill and the Bill amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company were ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, yesterday, among the bills passed was one relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad; to amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; to amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women; regulating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad; to amend the charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn; and relative to divorces.

GENERAL NEWS.

Business was active again yesterday in Flour, Corn, Whiskey, Tallow and Provisions, at the Produce Exchange. Prices generally favored sellers decidedly. Cotton was firm, but less freely dealt in. Petroleum was in good request, as were also Hay, Leather and Wool, at buoyant rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Fish, Fruit, Lathe, Lime, Spices and Tobacco. The freight market was very dull, and rates much depressed. Trade in Dry Goods has been more active within the past few days, especially with the jobbers, who have had an excellent run of custom from country buyers. Stocks of desirable fabrics have been much reduced, and in view of the rise in the value of raw materials, prices have been very firm, the tendency toward the close having been decidedly upward on all favorite styles of dress goods. The week's importations have been comparatively moderate.

The Stock market closed firm yesterday afternoon. The Government sold at 112@112⅛ ₩ cent. for the 5-20 Loan. The subscriptions to the 10-40s were about half a million of dollars. Money active at 7 ₩ cent. The Treasury price of Gold to Importers, 166 ₩ cent.

The Federalists in the War of 1812—The Copperheads.

The New-York *World* quotes the allusion of "Veteran Observer" to the Federalist miscarriage in nominating DE WITT CLINTON for the Presidency, in the war of 1812, and after styling him, in its peculiar rhetoric, a driveling wiseacre, an ignoramus and a fool, proceeds to say:

"DE WITT CLINTON made a candidate for the Presidency because the country was dissatisfied with Mr. MADISON'S feeble management of the war! Why, the war had not even been declared when DE WITT CLINTON, then Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, was made a candidate for the Presidency. Run by the Federalists "on the principle of carrying on the war more vigorously." The Federalists were opposed to the war in toto, and made no secret of it. The more vigorous prosecution of the war! The war had not begun."

Without elevating the ignorance and impertinence of this Copperhead sheet above the silent contempt they deserve, we would yet draw a little closer attention to the historical precedent our correspondent so appositely hinted at.

Our intelligent readers need not be informed that the last war against England was declared June 18, 1812; that a plan of a campaign was at once formed at Washington for the invasion of Canada; that the command of the principal army for this purpose was given to Gen. HULL, then Governor of Michigan; that HULL invaded Canada in July, only to retreat causelessly and disgracefully to Detroit, and that in August, with a pusillanimity almost without a parallel, he gave up Detroit, with its strong fort, and all the public property therein, to the British, and surrendered his troops as prisoners of war, without conditions. That surrender took place Aug. 16. The country was filled with shame and indignation at such an opening of the war. The Federalists, who had opposed the war, immediately sought to take advantage of this. They sent delegates from different States to this City, in September, to make a Presidential nomination, and, after a stormy debate, selected as their candidate DE WITT CLINTON; not that they cared a straw for the man or the statesman, DE WITT CLINTON, but to fulfill the character given of them by HENRY CLAY, in a Congressional speech of that period: "rocking with every gale, displaying the colors of every party, steady only in one unalterable purpose, to steer, if possible, into the haven of Power"—a description as apt as words can be to the Copperheads of these times. CLINTON was not a Federalist, but he had fallen out with MADISON, precisely as MCCLELLAN, though for aught we know he may not be a Copperhead, has fallen out with LINCOLN. A portion of the Republican party of this State, who still professed to be war men, adhered to the fortunes of CLINTON. He ran on very much such a mixed platform as the anti-Administration party of this day is attempting to get up for MCCLELLAN—demands for the more vigorous prosecution of the war alongside of demands for negotiations to secure the earliest peace. It was thus hoped that such a coalition between professed war men and the "Essex Junto" peace men, would so work upon the popular chagrin over the unfavorable opening of the war, as to give success to the hybrid ticket—the Republican, DE WITT CLINTON, for President, and the Federalist, JARED INGERSOLL, for Vice-President. The canvass was spirited but brief. Though military failures continued during the Autumn, the Administration was sustained. MADISON was reelected by 128 votes in the Electoral College, against 89 for CLINTON—the latter receiving the votes of Federalist New-England, (Vermont excepted,) and of Republican New-York, as well as of New-Jersey and Delaware.

Our readers have marked this parallel; now let them mark the contrast. DE WITT CLINTON, when he was thus nominated by the Federalists, had already acquired the repute of being one of the foremost statesmen of the country. Though still but little over forty years of age, he had long been in public life, had been a member of both branches of our Legislature, a member of the United States Senate, which station he resigned to become Mayor of this City, which office he held for nearly twelve years, with short intervals, and for a portion of the time conjointly with a seat in the Legislature, and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. He was a man of almost matchless grasp of mind, of vast acquirements, of prodigious force of personal character. Yet DE WITT CLINTON, with all his transcendent abilities and worth, permitting himself to be run by malcontents to prevent the reelection of JAMES MADISON, not only failed of his object, but came near being ruined for life. Though he all the while professed to favor a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the war party completely deserted him. He lost his position as Lieutenant-Governor, and it was not until the war had triumphantly ended, that the popular confidence was restored to him. How then can GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, a man who, to DE WITT CLINTON, is but a pigmy to a giant—a man entirely unheard of before the war; who, elevated by accident to high command, signalized his career by an almost unbroken series of failures, and who, since his military fall, has allowed himself to be used as a passive tool by a class of factionists of ten times the gall of the "Essex Junto" with not a tenth part of their brains—how, we say, can this man expect to reach the Presidency through influences and arrangements which proved a dead failure even when employed for DE WITT CLINTON? We say nothing of the differences in the situation in the two cases—that CLINTON was put forward against the reelection of MADISON at a time when the war had been an absolute miscarriage, and when many States were politically arrayed against it, whereas MCCLELLAN will be put forward, if at all, when our war has been, as a whole, a grand success, and when every State, with the single exception of New-Jersey, at its latest elections, had given great majorities in its favor. Nor do we dwell upon the immense difference between faction when the struggle simply involves certain maritime rights, and faction when the very existence of the nation is at stake. Let all that pass. We have only to say that it is a way the American people have, when once engaged in war, to stand by the Government which conducts the war; and that this of itself is sufficient to make it certain that MCCLELLAN cannot succeed where CLINTON failed; and that the Copperheads, whatever their pie-bald coalitions and patched-up platforms, will be swept to destruction with all their trumpery, even as were the Federalists.

Popular Loans.

The device now known as "popular loans," of which LOUIS NAPOLEON was the originator, was probably the happiest and shrewdest mode of strengthening and consolidating a government that ever was adopted, and there is very little question that whatever security his dynasty may possess, as well as a large portion of the tranquillity which France has enjoyed during the last thirteen years, are due to it. It effected a complete revolution in financiering, adding one more, and this no small one, to the list of democratic triumphs. The practice of all governments, ever since governments first began to borrow, has been to obtain their loans from a few great capitalists, and, until very recently, this was the only course open to them. Up to the beginning of the present century accumulation, on ever so small a scale, was almost unknown among the poorer classes. What with ignorance, social and political degradation, and insecurity, the desire of saving was generally wanting, even if the power of saving existed. There is probably no surer indication of the extent to which the working classes have risen in the scale, mentally and morally, than the extent to which they accumulate money and invest it; and the plan of offering government stock in such sums as to place it within their reach, was all that was wanted to inspire them with the same conservative feeling which, in all previous ages, has been the characteristic of the rich exclusively.

We shall probably never know exactly to what extent we are indebted for the great growth of unity and zeal in support of the United States Government, which we have witnessed during the last two years, to Mr. CHASE'S following out of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S idea. But it is safe to say, and it may be said without the slightest reflection on anybody's patriotism, that the dying out of the revolutionary clamor which greeted our ears a year and a half ago, the great increase of unity and energy in support of the Government which we have witnessed within that period, has been due to the five-twenty loan. When it was first brought out, and for some time before, it was common to hear of projects for deposing "Old ABE;" resolutions were making their appearance in various Legislatures proposing to open up separate negotiations with the rebels; some Democratic leaders were intriguing with Lord LYONS to secure foreign interference on behalf of the South; others, like Mr. BROOKS, were not afraid to absolve the army and the country from their allegiance. Plans for constructing three or four Confederacies out of the ruins of the old Union were a favorite topic of discussion at Democratic lectures. Democratic newspapers constantly suggested to the West the folly of its sharing the burden of the National debt; and the utter impossibility of any portion of it ever being paid was openly preached in private and public by men of intelligence and respectability.

Nothing of this kind is now ever heard. The Democratic agitators who preached treason, disunion, repudiation and revolution so loudly and glibly at that period, now rear as gently as any sucking dove, and are not to be outdone in the fervor of their expressions of loyalty. The extinction of the rebellion we now rarely hear pronounced impossible, or the draft unconstitutional, or emancipation robbery. On the contrary, the prosecution of the war is accepted on all hands as an inevitable necessity, its successful issue as a complete certainty. The draft is occasionally denounced in a mild way, but simply as less effective than volunteering, not as lawless tyranny.

Doubtless a large part of this change is due to the great successes which have been achieved by our armies in the field. But a part is also due, we are satisfied, to the fact that the popularization—if we may use the expression—of the national debt, has brought home to the masses in a way in which nothing else could, the consequences of a break up of the Government. It enables a vast number of people to estimate the precise extent of the damage they would themselves sustain by the destruction of the Union, and though this does not furnish the noblest motive for supporting it, it furnishes a motive which, as long as men are men, will influence conduct very powerfully, and which no government in troublous times, would be justified in overlooking.

The Union Armies.

What with bounties, and drafts, and reënlistments, an enormous number of men are now in the service of the United States. We believe we state a fact, when we say that at no period of the war have so many names been on the pay-rolls of the Government as during this month of April. The *effective* force, also, of the United States is, at the present time, immensely large, and of a high order. The soldiers are more hardy, vigorous and inured to campaigning than ever before, and their discipline and drill are far superior to what they were in the first years of the war. Unworthy officers have been weeded out to a great extent, and those in command have been tested by battle and danger, so that our troops will be better commanded than they have ever been. The Government is able now to concentrate heavy and efficient bodies of veteran soldiers wherever it desires them. Coming down next to such details as have been published, it is said that an army of formidable dimensions is being gathered at Annapolis. We observe also that an officer of tried service and great skill, Gen. SMITH, is placed over the military forces of Gen. BUTLER'S Department. We note furthermore that Gen. MEADE still keeps his position on the Rapidan, with an army increased in number and refreshed after the Winter's rest and the liberal furloughs. Gen. GRANT'S presence at these various points in Virginia indicates that he is preparing for some stroke, and that he himself intends to guide and direct it. The very silence and inaction through the whole Union, under a Commander-in-Chief of such well-known energy as GRANT, is ominous of great blows in preparation. It is generally understood that Gen. THOMAS has an immense army at Chattanooga, which can, when the word comes, march with overwhelming force into Georgia.

It is obvious that all these various bodies of men wait for some combination of action, and that when they move it will be as pieces moved by one player in the great chess-game of strategy. It may be considered certain that GRANT'S plan of operation, whatever it may be, will be one, which, like his superb operations at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga, will completely startle the rebels—that it will be one which nobody expected, and that will take the country as well as the enemy by surprise. His campaign may be in Virginia, it may be in Georgia, and it may be in neither of those States, even though it be intended to bear upon one or both of the great armies of the rebels. In Virginia, he might adopt one or other of the plans that have heretofore been tried, or, discarding them all, he might adopt the palpable one, often discussed, of debouching an army at some point south of the James, and marching by Petersburgh toward Richmond. Not less than seventy thousand men, we suppose, could be thus threatening Richmond from this direction. At the same time, eighty thousand, under Gen. MEADE, press LEE'S lines on the Rapidan. LEE should, of course, fall back under cover of the Richmond works. Here he would undoubtedly have a very advantageous central position for striking either invading army. His relation to our forces would be somewhat similar to that of NAPOLEON, during the invasion of France by the allies before his banishment to Elba. But LEE is not a NAPOLEON, and as we have learnt, lost more than his right arm in Stonewall JACKSON'S death. His force would be inferior to either of the invading armies, so that GRANT need violate no rule of strategy in this double invasion. The drawbacks on our side would be the Spring rains and the malaria, which would weaken our ranks, and the raw character of many of the regiments moving from Fortress Monroe as a base. But the great attack must be by MEADE'S veteran army. The chances of battle are proverbially uncertain, but we do not see how LEE could comfortably survive under the grindings of this upper and nether millstone. He might, it is true, evacuate Richmond, and make a new line in the southern part of Virginia. But then Richmond would become our base, and the same game might be tried with a rear movement on our part from Newbern and Weldon.

But, again, it is possible that GRANT may compel the evacuation of Virginia at once, by a grand movement from North Carolina. Fifty thousand men marching into the interior of that State from Weldon, cutting the railroads, would compel LEE'S immediate retreat, and transfer the seat of war to North and South Carolina. The great objections to this movement are the difficulties of transportation of such a large body, and the long line to be defended from Weldon to the railroads. Yet these may possibly be overcome, and then Gen. GRANT conquers Virginia without a battle. If either of these movements were adopted, if we suppose the Army of the Cumberland at the same time advancing into Georgia, we have a stupendous play of strategy which seems likely to be irresistible.

We do not mean to talk while "putting on the armor," as those should who are "taking it off," but we cannot but feel that the military movements possible and probable this Summer promise the most happy result. It would not at all surprise us, if the next Fourth of July should see the war transferred from Virginia to a narrower field far South, and Gen. GRANT pressing the defeated enemy in his last strongholds.

THE NAVAJOES.—That fierce and untameable tribe of redskins, the Navajoes, whom we have been fighting for the last eighteen years, are reported to have lately surrendered to our forces in New-Mexico; and on the basis of this news, we have the announcement from Washington that an appropropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is asked from Congress for the subsistence of the tribe. It is thought in official circles, we are informed, that it will be more economical to support the Navajoes than to fight them. We doubt the accuracy of this theory; though on grounds of humanity, we might concede the wisdom of giving these galloping wretches rations of bread and beef rather than of bullets and cold steel. In the meantime, our soldiers, who have just got through with a big fight with the Navajoes, are dividing their daily rations with them, being themselves put on short commons for the purpose of feeding the savages. This is certainly very nice. In future it is proposed to give each individual of the tribe, numbering seven thousand in all, a daily allowance of one pound of flour and one pound of fresh meat, which, if they consume it all, will, it is thought, leave them little stomach for the fight. But the Navajoes are very treacherous, and pay little regard to treaties or agreements with white men. Col. DONIPHAN beat them and made a treaty with them in 1846, but they soon forgot it; Col. WASHINGTON did the same thing in 1849, with the same result; Col. (subsequently Major-General) SUMNER repeated the operation in 1851, but we have heard of their depredations almost every year since. The fact is, fighting has been the ceaseless and immemorial occupation of the Navajoes; and we fear that the bread and beef now furnished to them will only give them strength and muscle to fight us again the coming Summer.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings of yesterday that the proposed constitutional amendment, permanently abolishing Slavery in all the States and Territories of the Union, passed the Senate by a vote of 38 against 6. Action on the measure has yet to be taken by the House of Representatives, after which, if there agreed to, it goes before the Legislatures of the several States.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—We have a few details of the destruction, by a squall, of the great rebel ram at Mobile, of which we have so often heard during the last two years. It is said that she was an extremely powerful concern, her iron plating being six inches in thickness, and her armament consisting of six 100-pounder rifled Parrott guns, while her submarine horn or spear was of immense size and sharpness. This casualty adds another to the long list of defunct and unfortunate rebel rams, with whose horns JEFF. DAVIS hoped to split the Union.

The Recent Custom-House Forgeries.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER WHITE.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was resumed yesterday.

Maverick Brewster, an employe of Hatch & Co., testified that he had always been an engraver; is general superintendent of Hatch & Co.'s printing establishment; consider them the largest firm in America. [The bronzed forged check was then shown witness, and he swore positively that it was printed by Hatch & Co.]

Another check shown. This was also printed by Hatch & Co.; it was from the same original engraving, though printed from transfers; the purple check was also printed by Hatch & Co.; witness had no doubt of it; the stone is in their possession.

Jacob G. Wessenger, the next witness, was in the employ of Hatch & Co.; had been there eight years; bronzed forged check, and the other bronzed checks being shown, witness he swore positively that all four of them were printed by Hatch & Co.

John J. Cisco, the next witness, testified that he had been Assistant Treasurer for ten years and a half; had been in the habit of inspecting the checks of disbursing officers in this and other States; was thoroughly acquainted with the handwriting of them all; knew John W. Hunter's handwriting; first saw it in 1850; his signature was furnished at that time to witness by Collector Redfield; he had such signature with him; had seen his signature at least 20,000 times since; had paid all his checks and never had a dispute till this occurrence. Witness was shown the two bronze checks for coin, and swore positively that the signature was no forgery, but the handwriting of prisoner; no other man could have written it; Mr. Hunter had what is called a running hand; every letter generally joined, but not always entirely so; such a hand was more difficult to forge than a plain signature; Mr. Hunter's signature was very difficult to forge, owing to several unmistakable peculiarities; there was a peculiar formation of letters, which witness explained.

In the forged check there is an attempt made to conceal these peculiarities, but not enough to disguise the general handwriting; witness then explained at great length the manner in which Mr. Hunter generally made his abbreviations of certain words; he had no hesitation in his mind when he said that Mr. Hunter wrote the checks which he (defendant) now claimed were forgeries.

It was on Feb. 15 that the two checks for coin with others were sent to the Custom-house; Mr. Ogden sent for them; they were returned to the Sub-Treasury on Feb. 25, in the afternoon; Mr. Barney, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Hunter came to the room of witness; Mr. Ogden had in his hand the purple check for carefully; he stated that was a forgery of Mr. Hunter; witness asked them to be seated while he examined the check. He sent for his cashier, Mr. Russell; witness directed him to bring all Hunter's checks that were in the office; Russell brought some January checks; Hunter immediately said some January checks; Hunter immediately said "you do;" Hunter said, "I never write th after 24; I never commence filling in so far from the time; I write in a much heavier hand;" witness said some of your checks are in a lighter hand, at the same time showing him some, and the one now produced by him, dated Jan. 30; Mr. Hunter said the light-appearing checks were written when he had a new pen; prisoner remarked that it was a very good forgery; he could not blame any one for it; when it was first brought to him by young Mr. Ogden, he (prisoner) said it was his, and discovered it to be a forgery by looking at the body of the check. The gentlemen then observed, "It is a very good forgery;" Mr. Barney said, "It is a very good forgery—what do you think, Mr. Cisco?" witness replied that he would not admit that it was a forgery; prisoner immediately said, "Do you mean to charge me with it?" witness replied he had not charged any one with it, but he still maintained it was no forgery; witness suggested to Mr. Barney that if prisoner drew checks thereafter, they should be of order. There was an interview two days after in the Collector's room, in the Custom-house. In the meantime the forged checks for gold had been discovered.

The check was presented to him by Mr. Ogden; the purple check was taken away after witness had seen it; also, the bronze check; before the interview at the Custom-house, witness had a private interview with Riddle, who came to his (witness') room, and said, in a hurried manner, "We have discovered these forgers;" witness replied that he was glad to hear it; prisoner said Mr. Palmer was then in Fort Lafayette, Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Derham, the stationer, were concerned; prisoner then left; then came the interview at the Custom-house; these people were to be examined then; where witness received the check, he had no hesitation in his mind when he said that Mr. Hunter wrote the checks which he (defendant) now claimed were forgeries.

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The further examination of Mr. Cisco was deferred until Monday next.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN—JAY COOKE & CO.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1864.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of JAY COOKE & Co. to the Government in the sale of United States Securities, and what have been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether such services might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by JAY COOKE & Co."

Before proceeding to answer these inquiries, it is proper to say that JAY COOKE & Co. have never been employed to render any services to the Government, but as Mr. JAY COOKE, of that firm, has been employed as agent for the sale of United States bonds and Treasury notes, the resolution will be answered as if it had been prepared in reference to him individually.

The whole of the five hundred millions five-twenty loan being now taken, and the accounts connected with it closed, I respectfully submit the following statement in response to the resolution, without awaiting the completion of the delivery of the bonds subscribed for in excess, which will involve no additional payment on account of compensation or expenses.

The first inquiry requires a statement of the services of JAY COOKE in the sale of United States securities, and of the rate and amount of his compensation therefor.

Mr. COOKE'S first services were as agent for the sale of three-years' Treasury notes, popularly known as seven-thirties.

When negotiating the first loan with the associated banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in July, 1861, of $50,000,000 for three years 7-30 Treasury notes, the Secretary stipulated to open subscriptions throughout the country to effect the sale and distribution of these notes by agents acting under the direct supervision of the department, the payment of such sale and distribution to be paid over to the banks in reimbursement, in whole or in part, of their loan, in order to secure the prompt taking of a second loan of equal amount. In the fulfillment of this stipulation the Secretary, in addition to the regular officers of the department, appointed one hundred and forty-eight agents, of whom Mr. JAY COOKE was one, to receive subscriptions for the sale of the seven-thirties; supplied them with printed blank books of subscription, blank certificates of deposit, blank forms for correspondence with the department, and envelopes with printed addresses thereon. In addition to these expenditures and the expenses of the necessarily increased force of clerks employed, he paid these agents one-fifth of one per cent. on the first ten millions, and three-eighths on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths, Mr. COOKE was bound to pay one-eighth to subscription sub-agents, and another eighth to traveling agents and for advertising, and other expenses of making the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. He was allowed to retain the other eighth as compensation for his own labor and risk, and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion.

His responsibility covered all acts of his sub-agents until payment into the treasury of all moneys subscribed, and delivery to subscribers of all bonds subscribed for. No liability and no duty, except that of furnishing the bonds, was assumed by the Government; while to insure the faithful performance of the duty of the General Agent and the full satisfaction of all deposits upon himself and his sub-agents, bonds were required and given in the aggregate sum of $600,000.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task imposed upon him, the General Agent had no monopoly in the disposal of the loan. The Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers and several of the designated depositaries were also directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth and, in some cases, one-fourth of one per cent. to purchasers for resale.

Having undertaken the sale, Mr. COOKE proceeded to organize a general system of agencies. For a time, the result seemed doubtful. When, however, at the next session of Congress, the absolute right of conversion was limited to the 1st of July, 1863, and the system of sub-agencies had been thoroughly organized and extended throughout the country, subscriptions gradually increased, until, at length, the unwearied labors of the General Agent and his sub-agents were crowned with complete success. Not only was the whole loan taken, but subscriptions were made on the day it was finally closed, for nearly $11,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized, for which excess the General Agent was allowed no compensation.

It is impossible to exhibit in detail the services thus rendered, or to estimate their value in money. It may be sufficient to state that the number of sub-agents employed by the General Agent, and for whom he was responsible, was about twenty-five hundred; that the work of the agency extended into almost every county and town of the loyal States, and among all classes of the population; that its results were subscriptions for five-twenties to the amount in the aggregate to the sum of $881,658,650; and that without these subscriptions neither the army nor the navy, nor the general creditors of the Government, could have been paid.

The speedy end of the work was not limited by its utmost results. The interest in the loan, excited by the efforts of the agent and sub-agents, operated powerfully upon subscriptions with the Assistant Treasurer and the designated depositaries. These subscriptions amounted in the aggregate to $146,823,500, of which $93,176,900 were subscribed by purchasers for resale, and $56,645,600 for direct investment.

The whole compensation to the General Agent and sub-agents for services and for all expenses incurred in obtaining said paying over subscriptions, amounted, as already stated, to $881,658,650, which, at one-eighth of one per cent., would be $1,102,073 31; of which sum $1,102,073 31 was paid to the General Agent as compensation for responsibility, for services, and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion.

The several agents thus employed returned subscriptions in the aggregate amounting to $20,865,500 50, of which Mr. JAY COOKE obtained $6,220,000, or more than one-fifth of the whole, for which he was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to $6,220 00, and for advertising, $120, making his total allowances for the sale of seven-thirties, $6,220 00.

Mr. COOKE, on the close of his labors in obtaining subscriptions to the seven-thirties, received the last final payments into the Treasury, submitted an account, substantiated by vouchers, showing disbursements by him for advertising, amounting to $3,651 61, not including some paid for which he had no specific vouchers. He was allowed only $156, or less than one-twentieth of his expenditure.

The services of Mr. COOKE in connection with the seven-thirty loan were valuable and important, but of little magnitude compared with those rendered in the negotiation of the loan of five hundred millions of dollars for bonds commonly known as the "five-twenties." When this loan was authorized by Congress, many experienced and able financial men expressed their belief that it would be impossible to negotiate bonds redeemable after so short a period as five years, and bearing an interest of only six per cent., and at a time of appearances were decidedly against the success of the loan.

Under the law, every holder of United States notes had the right to convert them at his pleasure into the five-twenty bonds at par. A privilege which can be used at any time is often not used at all, and it soon became clear that voluntary conversions would supply only a small proportion of the large sums required for the disbursements of the war. To excite and promote a better disposition, the Assistant Treasurers designated depositaries, and special agents were authorized to receive deposits of notes, and issue certificates entitling the depositors to bonds bearing interest from the date of deposit. Still, conversions lagged, and were altogether inadequate to the demands upon the Treasury.

It was indispensable that these demands should be answered with the least possible delay, and the Secretary endeavored to ascertain the best terms on which the bonds could be negotiated by sales. Careful inquiry was made through the assistant-treasurer at New-York, and other experienced persons, and it was ascertained that negotiations could not be effected at higher rates than from ninety-seven to ninety-eight cents for a dollar, which would involve a loss on each hundred millions of the loan of from two to three millions of dollars.

Unwilling to submit to this loss, the Secretary, in October, 1863, determined to appoint a general agent, with authority to appoint sub-agents throughout the whole country, for whom he should be personally responsible, and in this way to organize a direct appeal to the whole people. He accordingly selected as general agent Mr. JAY COOKE, who was recommended for preference by his responsibility, by his integrity, and by his energetic and successful services in the negotiation of the first national loan, and committed the whole work to him.

It was agreed that his commissions, for services and to cover disbursements, should be one-half of one per cent. on the first ten millions, and three-eighths on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths, Mr. COOKE was bound to pay one-eighth to subscription sub-agents, and another eighth to traveling agents and for advertising, and other expenses of making the loan as widely and favorably known

the plan actually adopted. Had he attempted, and succeeded beyond reasonable hope in negotiating the whole at the same rate, the cost would have been $12,500,000.

The foregoing statement, it is hoped, sufficiently answers the inquiries, what have been the services of the General Agent in the Government in the sale of United States securities, and, what was the rate and amount of compensation therefore.

The other inquiries of the resolution may be briefly answered:

No sums of money have been paid out of the Appropriation advertising ordered by JAY COOKE & Co., and none for advertising ordered by the General Agent, except as above stated.

It only remains to add that the Secretary is clearly of opinion that the services rendered by the General Agent and the sub-agents could not have been as successfully performed, nor, indeed, performed at all, by the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. CHASE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor MARIOLINI, the popular tenor and admirable artist, takes his first benefit here to-night. The bare announcement will undoubtedly suffice to fill the house, for the Signor has many friends. The opera selected for the occasion is FAVORITA's "Ione," in which Signor MARIOLINI is seen to the best advantage.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—JAMES LENOX, Esq., at the last meeting of the American Bible Society, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.

From the Boston Transcript.
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You may use the sentence about Uncle's Code which I wrote to Mr. TROWBRIDGE. The book merits higher praise, and I have heard it more highly praised by discerning judges.

Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON, Publishers, Boston.

What Secretary Chase says of the New Novel.

"The infamous condition of my right eye has prevented my reading or writing much lately. Cudjo's Cave I could not help reading, however. It interested and impressed me profoundly."

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.—Is the name of a new and beautiful volume on the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants. By E. S. RAND, Jr. Published by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.—Tribune.

Corns, Bunions, Nails,
and all diseases of the feet, skillfully and successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 883 Broadway, near 14th-st., and No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 486 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Marechal Florimel is a Delicate Perfume manufactured by connoisseurs. Equal to the best brand of Lubin's.

As the Whole Union
IS REPRESENTED
AT THE METROPOLITAN FAIR,
SO ARE ALL THE
STYLES OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD
REPRESENTED
AT GENIN'S UNIVERSAL HAT STORE,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.
The thousands of strangers visiting the fair will find GENIN'S Hat Establishment the most complete in all its details on this side the Atlantic.
The Spring assortment comprises over
ONE HUNDRED DISTINCT FASHIONS
in Hats. During the twenty years he has been in business, the undersigned has never been able to realize his ideal of a perfect hat store so thoroughly as now. His arrangements for manufacturing, the great space at his command, and the taste and skill employed in the ornamental department of his establishment, all combine to render it pre-eminently distasteful to the YANKEE or DUTCH of his patrons to believe they never before been favored to see place of business in this country. The CHILDREN'S and MISSES' DEPARTMENT contains numerous novelties, and a full assortment of Spring Hats and Bonnets for all ages—from infancy up to "sweet SIXteen"—ever offered in this City.
J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by HALLOCK & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with the other. Keeps the hair full of life and health, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
P. S.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.
OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in duty, and will be sold accordingly.
Fine engravings on the glass, and sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.
Please call and examine assortment and prices.
Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-st.,
BROOKLYN.

Prof. Alex. C. Berry's Triophorous or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) sharp, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., &c., giving instant relief in all cases. Barbers, nursing mothers, sailors, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 274 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Office, Philadelphia. New-York and Boston Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Safes.
The celebrated Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and sole Manufacturers.
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., three doors from Broadway.

Dr. G. Fleiss Brown's Acacian Balsam will positively arrest night sweats, coughs, consumptive marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or may be had of the proprietor, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Household Furniture Sales—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture of the residence of persons declining housekeeping, (as usual for the past 17 years,) and will also have regular weekly sales at their store, No. 32 Maiden-st., for those who prefer this medium of disposal.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last 20 years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscriber.
J. R. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Nails, Ingrowing Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 160 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rock" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 3 Barclay-st., New-York.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBALS', No. 415 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Depilatory Tablets for Indigestion. Nicotine Acre, &c., prepared only by S. C. WELLING, No. 861 Canal-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS No. 495 BROADWAY.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral Boots, in great variety, of custom manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—HAINES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, April 7, by Rev. Charles W. Baird, Mr. EDWARD P. BAIRD to Miss ARAH M. HAINES, daughter of Rev. Stephen Haines, of Middle Granville, N. Y.

CASTIGLIONE—GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, ARRIGO VERASIS DI CASTIGLIONE, of Turin, Italy, to MARSHA OLCOTT, adopted daughter of James Lorimer Graham, of this City.

HART—SOUER.—On Thursday, April 7, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. DAVID HART, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ROSALIE SOUER, of this City.

HAVE—RISLEY.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., ALEXANDER M. HAVE to MARY E., daughter of Dr. James B. Risley.

KOCK—CRUGER.—On Thursday evening, April 7, by Father Lewis, at St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, HENRI LOUIS BERNARD KOCK, Esq., of New-Orleans, to BIANCA AGNES MADELINE CRUGER, daughter of the late Major W. E. Cruger, U. S. A.

☞ Boston and Washington papers please copy.

PARSONS—WAIT.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, R. L. PARSONS, M. D., to Miss HELEN L., daughter of T. G. Wait, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STEWARD—DE GRAW.—On Tuesday, March 29, by Francis W. Rice, Esq., U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, M. G. CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, of Portland, Me., and LOUISA, daughter of James L. De Graw, of New-York City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Friday, April 8, at Englewood, N. J., LUCY ENOS, wife of Elisha W. Andrews, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Englewood, on Monday, April 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Jersey City by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, at 9:10 A. M., returning at 4:20 P. M.

☞ Union papers please copy.

BOARD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, April 8, of diphtheria, WILLIAM NEWELL, son of John H. and Elizabeth Carlisle Board, aged 6 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and 3d sts., Hoboken.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

BOGERT.—On Friday, April 8, EMILY ELOISE, daughter of Henry A. and Mary L. Bogert, aged 3 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Flushing, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) April 9, at 3 P. M.

BOSWELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 8, CHARLES B. BOSWELL, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at No. 15 Abingdon-square.

DRINKER.—Suddenly, at Albany, on Fourth day, 6th inst., of Fourth month, of disease of the heart, W. WALN DRINKER, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Seventh day, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, E. K. Fellerstad, No. 23 West Washington-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOLGER.—In Troy, N. Y., on Friday, April 1, of convulsions, GEORGE McC., youngest son of Henry C. and Ann Eliza J. Folger, aged 3 years and 4 days.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

HOBBS.—At Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, HARRIET TERRY, wife of C. Winter Hodge, and daughter of Richard B. Post, of Huntington, Long Island, aged 24 years.

KIRKLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, widow of the late William Kirkland, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LUCAS.—On Wednesday, April 6, Wm. M. LUCAS.

His friends, and those of his father, T. F. Harrison, are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 6 4th-st., near Washington-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12 M.

☞ Virginia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

LAUREN.—At Norwich, N. Y., on Monday, April 4, Capt. PAUL W. LAUREN, late of the ship John M. Ryerson, aged 49 years.

MONTANDE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, JOANNIE WILLIAMSON, daughter of Cornelius T. and Jeannie H. Montandé, in the 6th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MULLINER.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday evening, April 7, SARAH LOUISE, daughter of Charles H. and Sarah A. Mulliner, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandfather, John E. Bell, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, 9th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. for 130th-st. at 1 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, April 5, MARIAN MARIA, infant daughter of John E. and Cora M. Scott.

Her remains were taken to Dutchess County for interment.

SATER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of John Sater, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John S. Wheeler, No. 116 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SUTCHER.—On Friday, April 8, CATHARINE, widow of the late Andrew Sitcher.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Matilda Johnson, No. 26 West Houston-st.

THOMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, of convulsions, CAROLINE ELIZA THOMSON, daughter of Rev. James and Jeannette G. Thomson, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Matthew's Church, Throop-av., corner of De Kalb, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

UNDERWOOD.—At Fairmont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 6, Mrs. ELIZA UNDERWOOD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alston, at Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. The horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge for Fordham every 15 minutes.

☞ California papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, April 7, MARGARET MARY, infant daughter of John E. and Emily A. White, aged 18 months.

The friends of her parents, and of her uncles, Judge James W. White and John A. Riston, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Cathedral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

WILHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, of croup, LOUVAN VINCENT, only remaining child of Otis H. and Abby H. Wilmarth, aged 2 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 St. Felix-st.

WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 5, CLARA A., wife of Nathaniel F. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 Lee-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 205.—April 6, 1864.
60, 20, 12, 30, 50, 43, 5, 74, 48, 64, 73, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 206.—April 8, 1864.
5, 29, 31, 27, 72, 71, 56, 25, 38, 68, 4, 44, 12.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 169.—April 6, 1864.
11, 75, 65, 36, 5, 60, 56, 53, 66, 19, 70, 64.
CLASS 170.—April 8, 1864.
12, 76, 53, 63, 47, 54, 8, 58, 1, 10, 31, 60, 42.
T. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA
DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for last selected goods. For use, they are the best, AND AREA BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—AN elegant local stimulant. When applied over the region of the stomach and bowels, relieves nausea and vomiting, and corrects flatulence, and the uneasiness attendant upon dyspepsia.
Principal Depot, Broadcloth House, and sold by all druggists.

MR. GEORGE FREEMAN CALLS ATTENTION to a new and important improvement in the art of coloring photographs, rendering them nearly equal to pictures on ivory. Copies on ivory, and instruction given. No. 6 West 27th-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-three, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars; cash or sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS—NEW STYLES—One, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—Five, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN
ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

READ.
HARLEM, July 20, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between Second & Third-avs.

No. 124 ALLEN-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Incredulous Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured: also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modeof treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He with grateful thanks that she this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 96 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1863.
This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it would end in consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of return. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I demand discretly recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, late Constable.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
is now at No. 816 BROADWAY, New-York.

"STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM."
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.
The patent and improvement consists in being a Shirt Bosom that will set smooth, and present an even appearance at all times when in use.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are rendered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
can be obtained *ready-made* or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 179 Broadway,
No. 36 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS
have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.
The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.
The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.
The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.
These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.
They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, a every half inch size from 13 to 17 inches, and in "Garotte" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "sell sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.
Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 97 Warren-st., New-York.

MR. BELMONT'S GALLERY
ON EXHIBITION DURING THE WEEK
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.
Entrance No. 4 East 19th-st., corner of 5th-av.
Admission One dollar.

Established 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory, No. 443 West-st.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil or private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.
B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.
Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my manufactory in Havana, the best brands and most saleable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.
MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $25 TO $70 PER 1,000.
I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $40 TO $200.
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My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.
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My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
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Families, 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. daily, 10 cents per week; 12 lbs. to 18 lbs. daily, 15 cents per week; 25 lbs. and upward, 60 cents per 100 lbs.
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$150,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted. Also, an immense variety of imported furniture. WM. H. BRAUNDSDORF,
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ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5 hav., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
R. V. VERMILYE, Colonel.
R. G. THOMAS, Adjutant.

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TO LET—AT FORTY-FOURTH-ST., 3D-AV., South Brooklyn, a new house, with the latest modern improvements; has a good dry sub-cellar; also carriage-house, stable and four lots of ground, laid out in fine order; the house commands a splendid view of Brooklyn and the Bay, not to be surpassed anywhere. Inquire of CHARLES F. SAMMOND, American Exchange Bank, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FOUGHKEEPSIE.—To let, in the City of Poughkeepsie, a well furnished and finished brick house, for a term of from 6 months from May 2. Rent, $70 per month. Apply to J. P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York; or by letter or in person to W. H. CROSBY, No. 307 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story, first-class, modern built English basement house, No. 29[illegible] West 19th-st., will be rented to a private family; the house is nearly new and has every modern convenience. For further particulars inquire at No. 144 Duane-st., or No. 29 West 19th-st. To be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock daily. Rent $600.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of the city, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. K. BROWN, No. 52 Front-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE—WITH ALL THE MODern improvements, to let, No. 63 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, contains 12 rooms, double bath-rooms, &c. Rent to a desirable tenant, $300. Inquire of P. STEVENS, No. 65, 2d-st door, or at Nos. 53 and 55 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY, brown-stone and brick English basement house, with stable in the rear, No. 68 Amity-st.; in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 321 Thompson-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN HARLEM—Two most substantial houses, newly finished in modern style, marble mantels, Croton, gas and heaters; suitable for large genteel families; possession this month. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., between 119th and 113th sts. Also for sale, 6 lots near Central Park, below 86th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, THE VERY DEsirable store No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, now occupied by "The Singer Manufacturing Co." Also, the house and shop No. 89 Middagh-st., suitable for a manufacturing company. Apply to CHAS. J. HENEHAN, Nos. 4 and 6 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO ONE FAMILY, THE DWELLING part of No. 127 Waverley-place, comprising 6 rooms and [illegible]; has water on 3 floors; gas to be put in, and to be painted and papered throughout. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEAR DEPOT—a large double house, furnished, large garden, variety of fruit, barn and carriage-house, &c., &c. Rent, $500 for six months, from May 1. Apply to
ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 32 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.—Nos. 63 and 65 Prince-st., 3d flat, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam heat and all the modern improvements; has a good dry sub-cellar; also carriage-house, stable and four lots of ground, laid out in fine order; the house commands a splendid view of Brooklyn and the Bay

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FIFTH DAY.

Yesterday, the twelfth day of the great fair, was even more pleasant than the preceding day, and the crowd, if possible, greater. As usual, the building was thronged at least an hour before the time for opening, and as usual it was immediately uncomfortably filled. The fact of the prize being again at stake seemed to have no effect, or, if it had any, it was but to increase the interest of all parties. Nothing has occurred in this City for years which has created half the excitement caused by this the Sanitary Fair.

The Art Gallery, Department of Arms and Trophies and the Indian Department have so often been described, that they must be familiar to all readers. They were yesterday, as they have been every day since the opening of the Fair, uncomfortably filled, and parties visiting them were, of course, unable to see one-half of the goods exhibited.

The New-Bedford stand received deserved attention. Here are collected shells in great variety—some very valuable and curious, and some well worth preserving as curiosities. The New-Bedford people have come a long way to contribute to the great Fair, and their contribution is very liberal and handsome.

This department has already received much attention, and well deserves more. It owes its fine decorations to the genius of Mr. CROPSEY. The contributions that in from different parts of the State are crowded into the small space and show a rich variety. No Yankee woman will be ashamed to own the show. As usual, Afghans are conspicuous for beauty and excellence, and the productions of ladies' handiwork are abundant and various. Moss baskets and mats, paintings, brackets and picture-frames show that art is not extinct in this little foreign country. In the "store" is a book of rare value, as there are only some twenty copies in existence. This is a splendid monogram on nigol, commonly known as seaweeds, with illustrations attached, which are specimens of the plants themselves, pressed—the whole most elegantly printed and bound, and contributed by the author, Mr. C. F. DUNAR, of Jersey City. This ought to be secured for some public library. Another valuable contribution should also be deposited with the Commission. This is a portfolio of two hundred original sketches of battle-scenes in the rebellion, given by Mr. FRANK LESLIE, which may be seen in the Solomon pond summer-house. A few more hours, these will be invaluable. The indefatigable labors of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, who works in such a thing on sense, have resulted in a very large collection of relics of inviso, to whose memory the summer-house is consecrated. The interest in this department shown during the last few days is an extraordinary testimonial to the power of a great name, and Mr. PUTNAM may feel well repaid for his labors of love to the memory of such a friend. To avoid the pressure, an admittance-fee was imposed, and still the counter is crowded and the ladies constantly kept on the alert. *Curios de vanis of* INVISO, &c., will remain open this evening. Couples of every portion and taken of INVISO are to be found on the table on which he wrote, sketches and paintings illustrative of his life and works, original manuscripts and editions, besides over $300 worth of the finest editions, which were contributed by Mr. P. for sale. Here are also exhibited a scarf of ROSA BONHEUR, worn in 1859, and many other things equally interesting—among them the flag of PAUL JONES, when in command of the *Bon Homme Richard*.

Our Ambassador in Paris, Mr. DAYTON, who does not forget his country or his State in their great enterprises, has sent a valuable contribution of autographs of eminent Frenchmen, while Mrs. DAYTON and daughter are expected to complete by a large assortment of elegant Parisfinery. The heavier articles from New-Jersey are distributed in other departments of the fair building, and comprise several steam-engines, machinery, and drugs, &c., in bulk. Rahway sends a splendid coach, which is, in fact, the finest on exhibition.

The photographic studio is daily becoming more popular. Messrs. GURNEY & SON have fitted up a very neat and comfortable gallery in the building, and are prepared to take the pictures of all who wish them at $5 per dozen, the proceeds to be given to the fund of the Fair. The Messrs. GURNEY have taken great trouble in this matter, have built a light which is equal to, if not superior to the one they have at their regular gallery, and can take pictures of the fair which are not to be excelled in the City. The handsome painting of Mayor GUNTHER, in the Art Gallery, is also presented by them, and as a work of art deserves particular notice. They have also taken pictures of several of the stands in the fair, among which are the fire department stand, the New-Jersey stand, several views from the department of arms and trophies and the art gallery. These pictures are all on exhibition at their gallery at the fair, and duplicates of them are for sale. To the ladies in particular the novelty of having a picture taken at the fair in very attractive, and they in consequence fill the gallery during the entire day. All the visitors from out of town who wish a remembrance of the fair, will also have their pictures taken, and this feature will, doubtless, be one of the best paying of the fair.

The Fire Department was, as usual, one of the most popular stands, and did an excellent business. They have taken in, in cash, over $4,000. Their patronage, to be partially accounted for by the great attractions they offer. Not only have they a very handsome stand and very valuable and beautiful goods, but they have some of the prettiest and wittiest ladies at the fair—ladies who are not only very pretty and very witty, but who are also excellent saleswomen. It was yesterday frequently remarked that every man who visited this stand was certain to purchase something before leaving.

The various departments near the City also take a great interest in this matter, and the following letter, received yesterday, by Mr. WM. H. WICKHAM, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is a fair sample of their action:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, April 6, 1864.

Wm. H. Wickham, Esq., Chairman Sanitary Com. N. Y. F. D.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a circular received some few months since, we hereby submit a draft for twenty-one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-six cents, being the avails of a fair or festival held by the Binghampton Fire Department, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair now being held in your City for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Please present the inclosed draft with our best wishes for success.

Respectfully yours, F. A. MORGAN,
Chairman Sanitary Com. F. D.

E. OLAF PATERSON, Treasurer.

The shawl shown on the Westchester table, which has attracted so much attention on account of its rare delicacy and artistic beauty, was sold yesterday for $1,000.

It will, however, be again offered for sale at the same table, the purchaser having presented it to the fair, with the proviso, that it shall be sold within a week at the same price. In view of the noble purpose to which the proceeds of the fair are to be devoted, we trust it will not long remain unsold.

The Battle-field of Gettysburg is a great point of attraction, and was very numerously crowded. The great ox, which is said to far exceed in weight and beauty any other ox ever before known, was constantly surrounded by an admiring crowd. The pair of oxen presented by Rev. J. LEVINGSTON, of New-Brunswick. The beautiful horse "Newbern," which was captured at Newbern, the Shetland ponies, the Alderny cow, and the numerous other animals were greatly admired. Mr. THOMAS DEVOE, of Jefferson Market, is constantly on hand, ready and willing to give the visitors all the information they may ask.

The voting for the army sword was more animated and exciting than on the previous day. Last night when the fair closed, 2,126 votes had been cast, and Gen. MCCLELLAN had a majority of 245. The contest for the naval sword was between Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore ROWAN. The total number of votes cast was 232, of which FARRAGUT had received 167 and ROWAN 65.

The number of tickets taken at the door was twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty, and constitut the number of persons who were present and owned season tickets, it is thought there were over above that on Thursday.

The police, as usual, found a great number of articles, many of which were restored to their owners. By their gentlemanly conduct and general disposition to oblige, they have made themselves very popular with the visitors at the fair, and are truly very valuable.

At 10½ o'clock the usual "retire" was beaten, and the fair closed.

THE FINE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. BRADY'S private gallery of paintings, at his house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, will be closed to the public after to-day. During the past week it has been a source of unalloyed delight, and we may add of wholesome instruction, to the thousands who have availed themselves of the privileges extended to them by the owner. It was, indeed, a happy instance of generous hospitality on the part of Mr. BRADY to thus invite the public—a public of [illegible] to the court to interfere, his Honor intimated that it would be unnecessary for counsel to go into the facts and history of the difficulty.

Counsel for the plaintiffs contended that the election of Mr. Whitewright was illegal; that he was an intruder in the board, and that the court ought to stay him from acting until the stockholders could convene and settle the affairs of the bank in some way, or wind it up. It was also contended that as a power was vested in the directors to remove the President, that power being only in the hands of corporators or stockholders. The defendants charged upon Mr. Opdyke mal administration of the affairs of the bank, and allege that he has prevented the appointment of a cashier by insisting upon a man obnoxious to the Board of Directors; that they had a right to remove him by a two-third vote of the Board of Directors, and that the court had no right or power under the Revised Statutes, to exercise inquisitorial jurisdiction over the directors of a bank in such a case as this. The further argument of the case was set down for Monday next.

David Dudley Field, for plaintiff; Lewis B. Woodruff and Joseph Choate, for defendants.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Tooker.

The Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to Probate during the week: C. Mullar, J. Ludwick, E. Oggiesby, W. J. Burling, L. Grisson, W. Emison, Jr., D. Wood, M. Higgins, C. H. Pottlebaum, J. Brooks, H. T. Weeks, J. H. Leonard, H. W. Von Haulle, E. Dickson, W. Donovan, C. A. Volkner, G. Prokwright, G. Whyte, J. A. Hall, J. Driscoll, J. Ward, W. M. Gouge, Robert McLellan. The will of William Donovan bequeaths $300 to the Roman Catholic Charitable Institutions in this City, and the will of Robert McClellan gives $2,000 to the Princeton Theological Seminary; the others contain nothing of public interest.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET—DAMAGE $10,000.

A fire originated last evening in the fourth story of building No. 308 Canal-street, occupied by G. W. S. DENNERLL, as an artificial flower establishment; damage $1,000. The third floor was occupied by GEORGE A. FAGONAS, manufacturer of nets for the hair; damage $500. The second floor was occupied by HENRY BROS., dealers in laces and fancy goods; damage $5,000; insured for $47,000, as follows: $5,000 each in the People's, Manhattan, Columbia, Commonwealth, Lenox, Sinyvesant and Albany City, $24,000 in the Tradesmen's, $3,000 in the Park, $2,500 each in the Brevoort and Grocers' Insurance Companies. The first floor is occupied by HART BROS., dealers in straw goods; damage $1,000 by water; insured for $10,000 in the Brooklyn and Atlantic Insurance Companies. The building is owned by Messrs. WILSON & DEWEY; damage $500. The fire is said to have originated under the counter on the top floor. Fire-Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer Gold	109¾	200 Fort Wayne	140⅞
100 Erie Pr	82	50 do	83 140
400 Read. R	106¼	600 do	150
100 do	60 106⅝	200 do	140¾
100 do	60 106⅝	100 do	140⅝
100 Harlem R	104	500 do	140
200 Reading R	104	100 do	60 140
1000 do	103¾	200 Panama Copper	3¾
300 do	60 104	200 do	3⅞
200 Mich. So. R	115	200 do	3⅞
200 Mich. Cen. R	104	100 Tor. H. & Alt. Pr	100⅜
200 do	60 103	100 Wabash	74
200 do	104⅛	100 do	74⅜
400 do	103	100 Wabash Pr	88
200 M. S. & N. I. R	105⅜	100 Miss. & Mo. R	63
200 Ill. Cen	149	5,000 Ohio & Miss. C	65⅜
500 do	63 148⅜	5,000 do	66
100 do	148⅜	200 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pri	87
100 do	60 148⅜	200 do	87
200 Pittsburgh	60 122⅝	200 do	87⅜
100 do	122⅝	200 Mar. & C. 2d Pr	66
400 do	60 122⅝	100 do	65⅝
200 do	122⅝	700 Cumberland	83⅝
400 do	120⅜	200 Quick. M. Co	82⅜
600 do	120	700 do	83
100 Galena R	124	700 do	83
100 do	124⅛	100 Mariposa M. Co. 15	40
800 do	124¼	100 Cen. Colorado	8⅝
200 do	125	200 do	9
700 do	60 126	600 do	8⅝
200 Clev. & Tol. R	63 105	100 Rut. Marble	24
200 Central Asm. Tr	61		

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 7.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 165 Wooster-street $7,870
House and lot No. 123 East Broadway 6,550

(Advertisement.)

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 9, 1863.

Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation and morbid sensitiveness of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

(Advertisement.)

"HUMAN FACES" AND "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For interesting articles on Body and Mind, Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology Physiognomy, with portraits, and Biographies of Rev. Dr. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Darcy, Lieut. Pettinger, and others see *The Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for April, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. For 60 cents the January, February, March and April numbers sent by first port, by

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

D. HARSON'S "SELF-SEWER" FOR *all* SEWING-MACHINES.—Price $150, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' Sewing-Machine Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Grand opening of Spring Carpets, at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 29 Bowery, displayed in the spacious salesrooms. Elegant new styles of English, Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings; also, Imperial Three-ply and double superfine Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Oil-cloths, Church, office and Masonic Carpets at low prices. All goods guaranteed at the price, Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 29 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

The Great Spring HAT.—KNOX is Contented—his customers are happy. Those who delight in things beautiful, have their tastes gratified, and the economical evidence their approval by remitting from the thousands that has attended the introduction of KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat, which in beauty and excellence, has never been equaled. Those who want a handsome and becoming Hat, must seek for it at KNOX'S, No. 213 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

The idea that Mexico is to be ruled by one of the European race of kings is not cordially entertained by the "sovereign" on this side of the ocean; but as regards family beverages, they are enthusiastically in favor of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 25c. per pound. Ask for KENT'S: no other genuine. General Depot No. 184 Reade-st.

(Advertisement.)

KNOX' LATEST STYLE.—Clean linen and a good suit of clothes are very well in their way, but let a man be dressed over so well, and put a shabby or unbecoming hat on his head, and his personal appearance is spoiled. But let a man wear one of the Spring style of hats just introduced by KNOX, at 213 Broadway, the country Nilson-street, and though he may have a shabby suit, he will still look respectable.

(Advertisement.)

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

(Advertisement.)

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The various objects and interesting views generally illustrated in *Demorest's Illustrated News* of this week. The New-York Fire Department, in colors; also, a full-size pattern of the new French waist, worth 25 cents, as a supplement, all for 10 cents. Sold everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

Metropolitan Fair, splendidly illustrated, and the Fire Department, illustrated in colors, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News*, of this week, with a full-sized pattern of the new French waist, as a supplement. Only 10 cents.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FOSTER'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In *Steamship Arago*, from Port Royal—Lieut.-Col. Hall, Col. Galwey, C. H. Capt. Alderson, R. A.; Capt. Goodenough, R. N.; Mr. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Crowell and child, Miss Bloechem, Miss Stearns, Mr. Carter, Miss Carter, Mrs. Train, Dr. M. M. Marsh, Capt. Walton, Morey, Haskell, Buffington and clerk, L. B. Lawrence, Davis, A. A. G. Blanchhall, Savage, Peck, Lieuts. D. J. Smith, French, Lyons, M. Head, Dyer, Rayner, Clyde Dowde, Eachers, Garnall, Wainwright, Livingston, Ferrand, G. J. Golline, Gardner, Skyles, Carruthers, Surg. Buckley, Asst. Surg. Porter, Asst. Surg. Morrison, Mr. Delano, U. S. N., L. C. Nicholson, U. S. N., Dr. Charleton Gubby and Lieut. Sayer, Mr. Kingsline, Mr. Morris, Dr. A. Brown, Messrs. John Fox, Lee, Wilkes, Akers, E. K. Powers, Stetson, Beard and sons, Thos. Long, Drew, Waters, Adler, Pollock, Richmond, Clarke, Franz, Hawley, Keegan, Anderson, J. S. Bole, O. A. Hays, W. H. Sands, O. W. Simpson, M. L. Rowe, Poole, Cooper, Lockwood, Cotter, Capt. Royal, Gowan, Thrall, Fairbanks, Capt. Gifford, Hennessey, Mr. Geoghegan, and 198 others.

In *steamship George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans—W. M. Swain, Mrs. W. H. Swain, Miss C. Swain, Miss E. Swain, L. Swain, W. Swain and Mrs. E. M. Swain, W. U. Sampson, F. Ferrers, R. Donald, R. Gilmer.

SUBSCRIPTION ARRANGEMENTS—THIS DAY.

Gen. clear..... $ 20 | Mass cole.. 10 13
Nat. Bank.. 2 | Gen. Mining.. 6 | Mod cole.. 20 25
Bonds Bank.. 2 | Gen. Mining.. 6 | Mod cole.. 20 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, April 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Fenton, Glasgow, F. Ridgdale & Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Balcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; America, (Hamb.) Wemmb, Hamburg, Delicious & Co.

Steamers Tuscany, Pierce, Philadelphia, Lupor & Kirkpatrick; Pensia, Theobald, Portress Monroe; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Lupor & Kirkpatrick; Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore; Wm. Daleall; Franklin, Thomas, Baltimore, Wm. Daleall.

Ship Gratitude, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Barks Washington, (Hamb.,) ——, Hamburg, Siemon & Elze; B. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, E. P. Buck & Co.; Kong Oscil, (Norw.,) Gueroon, Oscil, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Topographic, (Fr.,) Bernard, Havre, Baetjer & De Verte; Laura, (Bremen,) Schmidt, Bayaza, Trujillo & Yiming; Prowess, (Br.,) Brown, Cadiz, Baetjer & De Verte.

Brigs Scio, (Br.,) Wooster, St. Pierre, Mar., Miller & Houghton; Anna Georgiana, (Br.,) Jamieson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Bishop & Co.; Diana, (Br.,) Pendlehead, Jersey, J. C. McArthur; Venus, (Dutch,) Antheson, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Schooners H. Castoff, Albro, Fall River, L. Kenny; Buena Vista, Roby, Washington, J. F. Campbell; Madagascar, Branscomb, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Bravo, Briggs, Pocomoke, F. J. Campbell; Frolic, Kennedy, Thompson, Me., J. W. Haviland & Owens, Penn, Gardner, J. W. Haviland; Empire, Mooney, Boston, J. W. Haviland; H. B. Dunton, Jameson, Portland, J. W. Haviland; J. H. Collins, Oliver, Portress Monroe, Orwell & Paine; Puntana, (Brazils,) ——, Para, Joseph Kents; Augusta, Gregory, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Massachusetts, Hunt, Salisbury, W. S. Brown & Co.; D. B. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. H. Burnett, Merrill, Washington, Bentley, Smith; Wm. Mayuk, Unscehill, Turks island, Robert E. Hutchinson; M. A. Bowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nassau, (Br.,) McRae, Antigua, Tynes & Smith.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Suffolk, Verbeck, New-Haven; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Post, New-Orleans March 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. March 31, at 9 A. M., lat. 31 25, lon. 76 30, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, with troops from Portland, Me., for New Orleans. April 2, 3 and 4, encountered strong gales from the eastward, veering from E. N. E. to N. E., with heavy head sea. April 4, put into Delaware Breakwater for coal; wind still blowing from N. E., was detained until Thursday. During the gale 16 vessels went ashore on breakwater and beach, among which were the following: brig Orion, schooners West Wind, Benj. Wilcox, Richard Vause, J. Ross, Maria Foss. The schr. Charles saved herself by cutting away both masts. One vessel (could not get name) sunk at her anchors behind the breakwater; also a large English ship, loaded with railroad iron, sunk in five fathoms water—a total wreck.

U. S. steam transport Webster, Deering, Newbern, N. C., and 60 hours from Roanoke River. Steamer Gen. U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, April 7, Absecom bearing S. by W. 16 W. 6 miles, spoke bark Baltimore, hence March 23 for Glasgow, anchored, with rudder gone.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Teal, Hilton Head, S. C., 6 dys. to bar, last to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had very heavy weather the whole passage. Off Chincoteague, saw a large double topsail ship, with painted ports, showing a swallow-tail signal, have white and red. stpg. N.

Russian steam corvette Almaz, Capt. Zelenoy, Baltimore 40 hours.

Steamer Tillie, Bourne, New-Haven, with troops, bound to Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, and proceeded.

Steamer O. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer James S. Green, Fenton, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Winchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Vandervoor, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Sheridan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Emerald, Keith, Liverpool 36 dys., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Tydale, (Norw.,) Aarce, Newcastle 26 dys., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Church, Bailey, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. Arzew, Getchell, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. John Langdon, Langdon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Montrose, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Whitney, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nimrod Beanes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Rogers, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

April 7—Steamers Stone, Rebecca Clyde, Vergara; S. Whitmore, Shenandoah, Kersey, Mason, M. A. Boardman, Whirlwind, City of Cork.

Ships Gertrude, City of Brooklyn, L. L. Sturgis, Lisbon, Columbia.

Barks Rosamond, Ozarina, Harriet Ralli, Ald, Ossrey, Brothers, Rockabire, Voyager, James Walsh, Stampede.

Brigs Julia Maire, Robert Bruce, Mallows, Anne, Rebe, Emelia, Queen, Ida Scotia, Ella Ferrell.

Schooners Malc, Hardscrabble, C. D. Miles, Lizzie Raymond, Henry Hobert, White Cloud, Emma Oakes, E. J. Russell, Transcript, Samuel, Bessi Strong, T. Bell, Eagle, Mary A. Harper, Arlington, Charles Dennis, Lucy Robinson, Alabama, Ann Maria, Tobacco, Fanny Harriam, C. M. Wilson, John G. Whipple, G. E. Lyon, C. Pendleton, A. A. Jayne, W. E. Bond, Fair Wind, M. A. Whitmore, R. Hewett, Lynchburg, Lilly Frankenburg, Matilda, Maryland, Banyard, Rose, J. A. Stellman, M. C. Davies, J. A. Pratt, E. C. Knight, Estelle, A. Bradford, H. Martin, Atlantic, E. Anderson, Dearborn, Caroline, Cornelius, Atlantic, (Br.)

Miscellaneous.

HONOLULU, Feb. 4.—The Hanoverian bark Herburg, from Newcastle for San Francisco, with coal, put in on the 3d inst., leaky.

The Conqueror, of New-Bedford, arrived the same day from Sydney, near which port she was set on fire by her crew; came in for repairs.

ERAZILEE, April 1.—The bark Angela Brewer lies well up on the beach, full of water. She is the vessel reported by Capt. Phillingham, of the steamship Ocean Queen, as a ship.—[By letters to Ellwood Walker, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

THE
EAR
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 467 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge, until cured thereby proving his success unequaled, and restoring the deaf from being *mumbled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the imitation of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, AUG. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for more than one affliction, as an incurable deaf mute, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and said not to be afraid of the result.

The actual hearing followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. Several of you deaf and dislocate are casting away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.
No charge for *consultation and examination*.

FURNITURE.
MEEKS' CABINET WAREROOMS,
No. 490 BROADWAY AND Nos. 223 AND 225 6TH-ST.

☞ Positively the largest assortment of first-class furniture in the City, comprising new and elegant designs in parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture.

Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
ADOPTED AS THE STANDARD BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Railroad track, hay, coal, platform counter and druggists Scales, of every description, and every Scale warranted.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 204 Broad way.

KILL MOTHS.
Common Camphor won't. Cedar Camphor will.

DON'T LOSE YOUR CLOTHES
Cedar Camphor is cheap, and fragrant and durable and sure. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

A MOTHER WANTS TO ADOPT HER [illegible] a respectable family. Call at No. 46 West 26th-st.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced; as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

B

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, as little Exposure, little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" lay, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of those Organs
Require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, eyes, throat, windpipe and other mucous surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. In being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidences of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES
FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated DR. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 75 cents per bottle, or six for $7 50.
Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no injurious, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1864. WM. F. MIBBARD, Alderman,
24th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE HOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE HOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE HOUSE,
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.
WHO REFERENCE TO
Theirs of "Buchu cure" and "others" written on the
Spurious counterfeit by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition. Observe the

FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Good Friday—War in Denmark—The Conference—Revolutionary Movements—Danish Navy—Garibaldi in England—Shamrock—Confederate Stock and Mexican Recognition—Mr. Mason—The Times—Tory Treachery—Liberal Opinions—The Presidential Election—Human Gullibility.

LONDON, Saturday, March 26,

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

DOMESTIC TYRANNY.

The Board of Councilmen met in the usual place last night, President Dyer in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Dyer, from citizens of the Fifth Ward, asking for the erection of a Police Station in that Ward; by Mr. Bowman, from citizens of the Four

FINANCIAL.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1864, for the whole or any part of a loan of Twenty Millions of Dollars, authorized by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, entitled "An Act to authorize a Loan for the Service of the Year 1864, and for other purposes."
The Loan will be in the form of Six per cent. Coupon Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. Principal and interest payable in coin. Bonds to be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.
Proposals will be received for any amount of the Loan, from $1,000 upwards. Bidders will state the amount they desire to take, and the highest premium they will pay for the same. Payments to be made in coin, or in United States Notes, or in certificates of indebtedness issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, at the option of the bidder, as follows: Ten per cent. on the amount bid, on the 15th day of April, 1864; twenty per cent. on the amount of allotment, on the 25th day of April, 1864; twenty per cent. on the amount of allotment, on the 5th day of May, 1864; twenty per cent. on the amount of allotment, on the 15th day of May, 1864; twenty per cent. on the amount of allotment, on the 25th day of May, 1864. Bidders will be required to make payments at the Treasury, Washington, or at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, as they may prefer, for payments at either of those places will be received without charge.
Any bid received after the time of closing the books will be rejected. Bidders will be required to make their bids in writing, and to inclose them in envelopes, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and the envelopes must be indorsed "Bids for Loan."
Bidders will be required to subscribe and make payments in accordance with the terms of their bids, and the Secretary reserves the right to reject any bid, or part of a bid, not in accordance with the terms of the Loan, and to allot to each bidder such amount as he may deem proper.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U.S.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Boards of this City and Philadelphia.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check at sight.

THE
MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY.
CAPITAL $10,000,000.
50,000 SHARES OF $200 EACH.
THE CAPITAL IS DIVIDED INTO FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, AND THE COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $20,000,000.
THE OBJECT OF THE COMPANY IS TO CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD ACROSS MEXICO, FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, AND TO WORK THE MINERAL RIGHTS GRANTED TO THE COMPANY BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.
THE ROAD WILL BE CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE CONCESSION OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, GRANTED TO JUAN A. MATA, ESQ., AND ASSIGNED TO THE COMPANY.
THE CONCESSION GRANTS TO THE COMPANY THE RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE PUBLIC LANDS, AND ALSO A LARGE QUANTITY OF LAND ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROAD, AND ALL THE MINERAL RIGHTS.
THE COMPANY HAS ALSO THE RIGHT TO IMPORT FREE OF DUTY ALL MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD, AND FOR THE WORKING OF THE MINES.
THE ROAD WILL BE CONSTRUCTED BY AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR, AND THE WORK WILL BE PUSHED FORWARD WITH THE UTMOST VIGOR.
THE ROUTE OF THE ROAD IS ALREADY SURVEYED, AND THE ENGINEERS REPORT THAT THE GRADES ARE EASY, AND THAT THE ROAD CAN BE BUILT AT A MODERATE COST.
THE COMPANY HAS ALREADY ACQUIRED VALUABLE MINES, AND WILL ACQUIRE MORE AS THE ROAD PROGRESSES.
THE ROAD WILL BE BUILT THROUGH A COUNTRY OF GREAT FERTILITY, AND WILL DEVELOP AN IMMENSE AGRICULTURAL TRADE.
THE ROAD WILL BE THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC, AND WILL BE THE GREAT HIGHWAY FOR THE TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE EAST INDIES.
THE COMPANY HAS ALREADY RECEIVED SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,000,000, AND THE BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 1ST OF MAY, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO ALLOT SUBSCRIPTIONS AS THEY MAY DEEM BEST FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE COMPANY.
THE DIRECTORS WILL ISSUE SCRIP CERTIFICATES FOR FRACTIONAL SHARES.
THE DIRECTORS WILL ISSUE TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES, WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR PERMANENT CERTIFICATES AS SOON AS THEY CAN BE PREPARED.
THE DIRECTORS WILL ISSUE TEMPORARY NOTES, WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR BONDS